THE ENGLISH SCHOOLE-MASTER:

Teaching all his Schollers, of what age ſoeuer, the *moſt eaſie, ſhort, and perfect order of diſtinct* Reading, and true Writing our Engliſh Tongue, *that hath euer yet beene knowne or publiſhed by any.*

And further alſo, teacheth a direct courſe how any vnskilfull perſon may eaſily both vnderſtand any hard Engliſh words, which they ſhall in the Scriptures, Sermons, or *elſe-where heare or reade: and alſo be made able to vſe the ſame* aptly themſelues; and generally, whatſoeuer is neceſſary to bee *knowne for Engliſh ſpeech: ſo that he which hath this Booke only, needeth* to buy no other to make him fit, from his Letters vnto the Grammar Schoole, for an Apprentice, or any other his priuate vſe, ſo farre as concerneth Engliſh. And therfore is made not only for children (though the firſt Booke be meere childiſh for them) but alſo *for all other, ſpecially that are ignorant in the Latine Tongue.*

In the next Page, the Schoolemaſter hangeth forth his Table to the view of all beholders, ſetting forth ſome of *the chiefe commodities of his profeſſion.*

Deuiſed for thy ſake, that wanteſt any part of this skill, by *Edward Coote*, Maſter of the Free-Schoole in Bury *Saint* Edmond.

Peruſed and approued by publike Authority, and now the ſeuenteenth time imprinted; with certaine Copies to write by *at the end of this Booke added.*

LONDON,
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BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

The Schoolemaſter his Profeſſion.

I Profeſſe to teach thee that vtterly art ignorant, to reade perfectly, to write truly, and with iudgement to vnderſtand the reaſon of our Engliſh Tongue, with great expedition, eaſe and pleaſure.

I will teach thee that art vnperfect in either of thē, to perfect thy skill in few daies, with great eaſe.

I vndertake to teach all my Schollers, that ſhall bee trained vp for any Grammar Schoole, that they ſhall neuer erre in writing the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced: which, what eaſe and beneſit it will bring vnto Schoolemaſters, they beſt know: and the ſame profit doe I offer vnto all other, both men and women, that now, for want hereof, are aſhamed to write to their beſt friends: for which I haue heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I aſſure all Schoolemaſters of the Engliſh tongue, that they ſhall not only teach their Schollers with great perfection, but alſo they ſhall with more eaſe and profit, and in ſhorter time teach a hundred Schollers ſooner, then before they could teach fortie.

I hope, by this plaine and ſhort kind of teaching, to encourage many to read, that neuer otherwiſe would haue learned. And ſo more knowledge will be brought into this Land, and more Bookes bought than otherwiſe would haue beene.

I ſhall eaſe the poorer ſort of much charge that they haue bin at in maintaining their children long at ſchoole, & in buying many bookes.

Strangers, that now blame our Tongue of difficultie and vncertainety, ſhall by mee plainely ſee and vnderſtand thoſe things which they haue thought hard.

I doe teach thee the firſt part of Arithmeticke, to know or write any number.

By the practice thereunto adioyned, all learners ſhall ſo frame and

tune their voyces, as that they ſhall truly and naturally pronounce any kinde of ſtile, either in proſe or verſe.

By the ſame practice, children ſhall learne in a Catechiſme the knowledge of the principles of true Religion, with precepts of vertue and ciuill behauiour.

I haue made a part of a briefe Chronologie, for practice of reading hard words; wherein alſo thou ſhalt be much helped for the vnderſtanding of the Bible, and other Hiſtories: and a Grammer Scholler learne to know when his Authors, both Greeke and Latine, liued, and when the principall Hiſtories in them were done.

I haue ſet downe a Table, containing and teaching the true writing and vnderſtanding of any hard Engliſh word, borrowed from the Greeke, Latine, or French, and how to know the one from the other, with the interpretation thereof, by a plaine Engliſh word: whereby Children ſhall be prepared for the vnderſtanding of thouſands of Latine words before they enter the Grammer Schoole; which alſo will bring much delight and iudgement to others. Therefore, if thou vnderſtandeſt not any word in this Booke, not before expounded, ſeeke the Table.

If I may be generally receiued, I ſhall cauſe one vniforme manner of teaching: a thing, which as it hath brought much profit to the Latine tongue, ſo would it doe to all other languages, if the like were practiſed.

Finally I haue giuen thee ſuch examples for faire writing, whereby in euery Schoole, all bad hands may bee abandoned, that if thou ſhouldeſt buy the like of any other, (which thou ſhalt ſeldome finde in England) they alone will coſt thee much more money than I aske thee for my whole profeſſion.

If thou deſireſt to bee further ſatisfied, for the performance of theſe things, reade the Preface, where thou ſhalt alſo ſee the reaſon of ſome things in the firſt booke, which thou mighteſt otherwiſe diſlike.

THE

OTher men in their writings (gentle Reader) may iuſtly vſe ſuch ſtile, as may declare learning or eloquence fit for a Scholler, but I am enforced of neceſſity to effect that plain rudeneſſe, which may beſt fit the capacitie of thoſe perſons with whom I haue to deale. The learneder ſort are able to vnderſtand my purpoſe, and to teach this Treatiſe without further direction. I am now therefore to direct my ſpeech to the vnskilfull, which deſire to make vſe of it for their owne priuate benefit; and to ſuch men and women of trade, as Taylors, Weauers, Shop keepers, Seamſters, and ſuch other as haue vndertaken the charge of teaching others; giue me leaue therefore (I beſeech thee) to ſpeake plainely and familliarly to thee: yea, let me intreat thee to giue diligent regard to thoſe things which I ſhal deliuer vnto thee; I ſeeke nothing by thee, but thy owne pleaſure, eaſe, & profit, & the good of thy ſchollers. If peraduenture for 2. or 3. daies at the firſt it may ſeeme ſomwhat hard or ſtrange vnto thee, yet be not diſcouraged, neither caſt it from thee: for if thou take diligent paines in it but 4. daies, thou ſhalt learne many very profitable things that thou neuer kneweſt; yea thou ſhalt know more of the Engliſh tongue, then any man of thy calling (not being a Grammarian) in *England* knoweth: thou ſhalt teach thy Schollers with better commendation & profit then any other, not following this order, teacheth; & thou maiſt ſit on thy Shop boord, at thy Loomes, or at thy Needle, & neuer hinder thy worke to heare thy ſchollers, after thou haſt once made this little booke familiar vnto thee. The practice and order of ſtudy I know is a ſtranger vnto thee; yet muſt thou now be ſure that thou paſſe not ouer any one word, before thou wel vnderſtandeſt it. If thou canſt not find out the meaning, and true vſe of any rule or word, and hauing none preſent to helpe thee, make a marke thereat with thy Pen or Pin, vntil thou meeteſt with your Miniſter, or other learned Scholler, of whom thou maiſt enquire: and doe not think it any diſcredit to declare thy want, being in a matter pertaining to Grammar, or other ſuch things, as thoſe of thy condition are vſually vnacquainted with: rather aſſure thy ſelfe, that all wiſe men will commend thee that deſireſt knowledge, which many reiect; and they which refuſe to be directed, I know are ſuch as delight in their ſottiſh ignorance, like *Skoggins* Prieſt, who becauſe he had vſed his old *Annumpſimus* for theſe dozen yeeres, would not forſake it for the other new *Aſſumpſimus*, though it were neuer ſo good. Two things generally you muſt marke for the vſe of this Booke: firſt, the true vnderſtanding of it for the matter: ſecondly, the manner of learning it, if thou be onely a Scholler; then the order of teaching it, if thou be alſo a teacher. And for the firſt, where I profeſſe to teach with farre more eaſe, and pleaſure to the learner, and therefore with greater ſpeed then others, vnderſtand the reaſon. Thou haſt but two principall things to learne, to ſpell truly any word of one ſillable, and to deuide truly any word of many. For the firſt, I haue diſpoſed ſyllables ſo in the firſt Booke, howſoeuer at the firſt ſight they might ſeeme common, as that thou canſt meete none, but either thou haſt it there ſet downe, or at leaſt ſo many like, both for beginning or end, as that none can be propounded vnto thee, which thou ſhalt not be skilfull in.

And I haue ſo begunne with the eaſieſt, proceeding by degrees vnto harder, that they firſt learned, all the other will follow with very little labour. Theſe ſyllables knowne, becauſe all words, be they neuer ſo long or hard, be made of them, thou haſt nothing to learne but to diuide them; for which I haue laid downe ſo eaſie and certaine Rules (beleeue me that haue tryed) as that thou ſhalt neuer erre in any hard word: I doubt not but thine owne experience ſhall finde this true,

and ſo my promiſe in that point performed to the full. Maruell not why in this firſt booke I haue differed in writing many ſyllables from the vſuall manner; yea, from my ſelfe in the reſt of the worke: as *tempt* without (*t*) *tun* with one (*n*) and *plums*, not *plummes*, &c. My reaſon is, I haue put there no moe letters then are of abſolute neceſſitie, when in the reſt I haue followed cuſtome: yea, often I write the ſame word diuerſly: (if it be vſed indifferently) the better to acquaint thee with any kind of writing. Touching the ſpeeches at the end of the 1, 2, 4, 7, and 8. chapters, regard not the matter (being vaine) but my purpoſe, which is to bring thee to preſent vſe of reading words of one ſyllable which thou haſt learned to ſpell, and ſo thou maiſt haue nothing in the ſecond booke to learne, but only diuiſion of words, and other hard obſeruations. The titles of the chapters, and notes in the margent (which I would alwaies haue thee diligently read and marke) will make theſe things more plaine vnto thee.

Alſo where I vndertake to make thee to write the true Orthography of any word truely pronounced, I muſt meane it of thoſe words whoſe writing is determined: for there are many, wherein the beſt Engliſh-men in this Land are not agreed: As ſome write *malicious*, deriuing it from *malice*, other write *malitious*, as from the Latine *malitioſus*. So ſome write *Germane* from the Latine, ſome *Germaine* from the French. Neither doe I deale with proper names, ſtrange words of Art in ſeueral Sciences, nor the vnknowne tearmes of peculiar countries (if they differ from ordinary rules) vnleſſe ſometimes vpon ſome ſpeciall occaſion. I know ere this, thou thirſteſt that art a Teacher, to heare how thou maiſt with more eaſe and profit teach a hundred Schollers then before forty; follow mine aduice, and I warrant the ſucceeſſe. Let euery one of thy Schollers (for the beſt thou haſt ſhall learne that here which he neuer knew, neither needeth hee any other for Engliſh) prouide and vſe this Booke, then diuide thy Schollers in 2. 3. or 4. ſorts, as thy number is (for moe thou needeſt not, although thou haſt a hundred Schollers) & place ſo many of them as are neereſt of like forwardneſſe, in one leaſſon or forme, as in Grammar Schooles, and ſo goe thorow thy whole number, not making aboue foure companies at the moſt, ſo that thou ſhalt haue but foure lectures to heare, though thou haſt a hundred Schollers, whereas before thou hadſt forty Lectures, though but forty Schollers. Then when thou wouldeſt heare any forme, call them forth all, be they ten, twenty, or moe together, heare two or three that thou moſt ſuſpecteſt to be moſt negligent, or of dulleſt conceit, and let al the other attend, or let one reade one line, ſentence or part, another the next, and ſo through, ſo that all doe ſomewhat, and none knowe when, or what ſhal be required of him; encourage the moſt diligent and tendereſt natures. And thus doubt not but thou ſhalt doe more good vnto twenty in one houre, then before vnto foure in ſeuerall leſſons. For the appoſing each other, as I haue directed in the end of the ſecond Booke, emulation and feare of diſcredit, will make them enuy who ſhall excell. By this meanes alſo euery one in a higher forme ſhall be well able to help thoſe vnder him, and that without loſſe of time, ſeeing thereby he repeateth that vvhich hee lately learned. Now touching the framing and ſweete tuning of the voyce, I haue giuen thee this helpe, I haue added for proſe all ſorts of ſtile, both dialogue and other; and for verſe, Pſalmes and other verſes of all the ſeuerall ſorts vſuall: which being well taught, will frame thee to the naturall reading of any Engliſh. But here I muſt make earneſt requeſt vnto all carefull Miniſters, that as they tender the good education of the youth in their Pariſhes, they would ſome-

times

times repaire vnto the Schooles of such Teachers as are not Grãmarians, to heare their children pronounce, and to helpe such with their direction, that desire to vse this booke in their Schooles, for it is lamentable to see into what ignorant handling silly little children chance, which should at the first bee most skilfully grounded, which is the only cause of such wofull ignorance in so many men, and women, that cannot write (without great error) one sentence of true English: therefore let Parents now be wise vnto whom they commit their children.

But to returne to my teaching Tradesmen: if thou desirest to be informed how to teach this Treatise, marke diligently the directions giuen in all places of the Booke, and as thy Scholler is in saying his Lesson, marke what words hee misseth, and them note with thy Pen or Pin, and let him repeat them at the next Lecture, and so vntill he be perfect, not regarding those where he is skilfull. And let his fellowes also remember them to appose him in them in their appositions. But mee thought I heard thee say, that my reasons haue perswaded thee to bee willing to teach this: but thou canst not moue all their parents to bee willing to bestow so much mony on a Booke at the first. Tell them from mee, that they need buy no more, and then they shall saue much by the Bargaine. But they will reply, that his little yong Child will haue torne it before it be halfe learned. Then answere him, that a remedy is prouided for that also, which is this: First, the Printer vpon the sight hereof hath framed his horn-booke, according to the order of this Book, making the first part of my second page the matter thereof, which in my opinion he did with good reason; for a Child may by this Treatise almost learne to spell perfectly in as little time, as learne well the other horn-booke. But this later beeing first learned, being the ground-worke of spelling, all the rest of this worke will be gotten with small labour. Secondly, I haue so disposed the placing of my first Booke, that if the child should teare out euery leafe as fast as he learneth it, yet it shall not be greatly hurtfull, for euery new following Chapter repeateth and teacheth againe all that went before. I hope if he be a reasonable man, that this answere will suffice. Touching my Chronologie and Table, I haue before the entrance into them, prefixed the manner how to vnderstand the vse of them, whereunto I referre thee, hauing beene already ouer-tedious. For the particular ordinary sounding of the Letters, I wholy omit, leauing it to the ordering of the Teacher, especially it being before sufficiently & learnedly handled by another. Thus haue I so plainely prattled and lisped vnto thee, as that I hope thou vnderstandest my purpose, & single heart for thy good, which if I find thou accepteſt, I may peraduenture hereafter proceed in my course for the easie and speedy attayning the learned Languages: an argument which as it is more pertinent to my profession, so might it rather be expected from me then this poore Pamphlet. But in the meane time, if in this thou find my words true, accept my good will, and giue glory to GOD.

A.a.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.l.m.n.o.p.
q.r.z.ſ.s.t.v.u.w.x.y.z.&.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. J. K. L.
M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U.
W. X. Y. Z.

A.a.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.l.m.n.o.p.q.
r.ſ.s.t.v.u.x.y.z &.

A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.M.N.
O.P.Q.R.S.T.V.W.X.Y.Z.

A.a.b.c.d.e.f.g h.i.k.l.m.n.o.p.q.r.
ſ.s.t.v.u.w.x.y.z.&.

A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.M.N.O.
P.Q.R.S.T.V.W.X.Y.Z.

fi.ſi.ſh.ſl.ſl.ff.ſs.ſt.ſt.ct.

The first Book of the English School-Master.

Chap. I.

Teaching all Syllables of two Letters, beginning with the easiest, and ioyning them together that are of like sound, as you may perceiue by placing (c) betwixt (k) and (s) and coupling them as you see: and then teaching to read words of two Letters.

The titles of the chapters must not be taught the Schollers, but onely direct the Teachers.

	a	e	i	o	u
	Ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
	Ad	ed	id	od	ud
	Af	ef	if	of	uf
	Ag	eg	ig	og	ug
	Ah	eh	**	oh	**
	Al	el	il	ol	ul
	Am	em	im	om	um.
	An	en	in	on	un
	Ap	ep	ip	op	up
	Ar	er	ir	or	ur
	At	et	it	ot	ut
	Ak Ac As	ek ec es	ik ic is	ok oc os	uk uc us
	Az	ez	iz	oz	uz
Dipthongs.	ai ay au aw	ei ey eu ew	* * * *	oi oy ou ow	* * * *
	Ar	er	ir	or	ur

If you do ill, fy on you all:

Ah, is it so? he is my foe.
Wo be to me if I do so.

	a	e	i	o	u
	Ba	be	bi	bo	bu
	Da	de	di	do	du
	Fa	fe	fi	fo	fu
	Ga	ge	gi	go	gu
	Ha	he	hi	ho	hu
	La	le	li	lo	lu
	Ma	me	mi	mo	mu
	Na	ne	ni	no	nu
	Pa	pe	pi	po	pu
	Ra	re	ri	ro	ru
	Ta	te	ti	to	tu
	Ba Ca	ke ce	ki ci	ko co	ku cu
	Sa	se	si	so	su
	Za	ze	zi	zo	zu
	Ja	ie	ii	io	iu
	Pa	pe	**	po	**
	Va	ve	vi	vo	vu
	Wa	we	wi	wo	**
	Qua	que	qui	quo	**

Vp go on: lo I see a py:
So it is if I do lye,
Woe is me, oh I dye,
ye see in me no ly to be.

When your Scholler hath perfectly lerned his letters, teach him to know his vowels, and after two or three daies when hee is skilfull in them, teach him to call all the other letters consonants, and so proceed with the other words of Art, as they stand in the marget, neuer troubling his memory with a new word, before hee bee perfect in the old.

*c before *a*, *o*, *u*, like (*k*) but before *e*, or *i*, like (*s*) if no other letter come betweene. Now you may teach your scholler, that he can spell nothing without a vowell.

Teach him that (*y*) is put for (*i*) the vowell, and make him reade these lines distinctly.

Chap. II.

Teacheth to ioyn the two former sorts of syllables together, I meane, (ab and ba,) and so the rest, with practice of reading the same sorts of words of three Letters. And heere you see, that this and euery new Chapter doth so relate all that went before, that your Scholler can forget nothing.

Here you may teach your scholler to call these words syllables; and that so many letters as we spell together, we cal a syllable. And you may repeat the first two letters, as often as the capacitie of a Child shall require it: & for the more pleasure of the child, I haue vsed such syllables as are vsed for English words.

Ba bab ba bad ba bag ba bar bat bay.
Be bed be beg be bet.
Bi bid bi big bi bill bi bit.
Bo bet bo ben bes bo bor boy.
Bu bud but bug bu bull bu but buz.
Da dad dag da dam daw day.
De den det de dew.
Di did dig dim din dip.
Do dog dol do dop dor dot dow.
Du dug dul du dun.
Fa fal fan far fa fat.
Fe fed fel fen fetv.
Fi fil fin fir fit.
Fo fog fop for fo for. Fu ful fur.
Ga gad gag, ga gap gay. Ge ges get.
Gi gib gig gil. Go gob god got.
Gu gub gug gul gu gum gun gup gut.
Ha had hag hap ha hat haw hay.
He hed hel hem hen hetv.
Hi hid hil him hi hip his hit.
Ho hog hod ho hom hot hop.
Hu huf hug hul hu hum hut.
La lad lag lap la las law lay.
Le led leg le les let.
Li lib lig lim li lip.
Lo lob log lo lol lop les lot low.
Lu lug lu lut.
Ma mad mam man ma map mas mat maw may.
Me meg men mes. Mi mil mis.
Mo mop mos mow. Mu mul mum mur.
Na nag nam nan nay. Ne net ne ng new.

If your Scholler be readie in the former termes of a vowell, consonant, and a syllable, you may now teach him what a dipthong is, especially those in the former Chapter, ae, ei, oi, au, eu, ou.

Ni nib nil nip nit. No nod nor not now.
Nu num non nut.
Pa pan pas pat paw par pay.
Pe ped peg pen. Pi pig pil pir.
Po pod pot. Pu pul pur pus put.
Ra rag ram ran rap rar raw ray.
Re red rew. Ri rib rig rim rip.
Ro rob rod ros rot. Ru rub ruf rug run.
Ta tap tar tax. Te teg tel ten tow.
Ti tib til tin tip tit. To tog tom top tos tow toy.
Tu tub tug tun tut.
* Ca cat cam can cap cat.
Ke ket key. Ki kid kis kit.
Co cob cod cog co com cow coy.
Cu cud cuf cul cu cup cur cut.
Sa sad sag sam sa saw. Se sel set.
Si sip sir sit. So sob som sop sot sow.
Su sum su sup.
Ja jar jag jaw. Je jet jew. Ju jud.
Ye yel yes yet
Wa wan wat. We wer.
Wha whag whan was what way.
Whe wed whel whet.
Wi wig wil win. Wo wol woot.
Qua quaf quat. Qui quil quip quit.

* In these kinde of words of one syllable we vse only (c) before (a, o, u) and (k) before (e and i) and not otherwise, except in fained words, as *Cis* for *Cissely*; *Kate* for *Katherine*; or in some proper names, as *Cis* the father of *Saul*.

But we vse (f) before any vowel: therfore haue I placed them as you see.

*Boy, goe thy way vp to the top of the hill, & get me home the bay Nag, fill him well, & see he be fat, and I will rid me of him; for he will be but dull, as his dam: if a man bid well for him, I will tell him of it; if not, I do but rob him: and so God will vex me, and may let me goe to hell, if I get but a law-bone of him ill.

*This speech is made onely of the words taught before, where you are not to regard the sense, being friuolous, but onely to teach distinct reading: and this obserue in the rest, making your scholler to read them perfectly, but not the titles of chapters, nor the notes in the margét.

Chap. III.

Setting downe onley all those syllables, that are of three letters beginning with two Consonants.

Bla ble bli blo blu.
Bra bre bri bro bru.
Cha che chi cho chu.
Cla cle cli clo clu.

Here examine your scholler what consonants will follow b: &

Let him anſwer (l)or (r,) & ſo practiſe him in all the reſt. For the more perfect he is in them, the more eaſe and benefit you ſhall find, when you come to the rules of diuiſiõ in the ſecond booke. I call (h) a conſonant here and elſe-where, for examples ſake, which properly is not ſo, to auoid multitude of rules.

Cra cre cri cro cru. | Sha she shi sho shu.
Dza dze dzi dzo dzu. | Sla sle sli slo slu.
Dwa dwe dwi dwo * *. | Sma sme smi smo smu.
Fla fle fli flo flu. | Sna sne sni sno snu.
Fra fre fri fro fru. | Spa spe spi spo spu.
Gla gle gli glo glu. | Sta ste sti sto stu.
Gna gne gni gno gnu. | Swa swe swi swo * *.
Gra gre gri gro gru. | Squa sque squi squo squu
Kna kne kni kno knu. | Tha the thi tho thu.
Pla ple pli plo plu. | Tra tre tri tro tru.
Pza pze pzi pzo pzu. | Twa twe twi two * *.
Sca sce sci sco scu. | Wha whe whi who whu.
Ska ske ski sko sku. | Wza wze wzi wzo wzu.

Chap. IIII.

HEere are adioyned the Syllables of the former Chapter, with the ſecond ſort of thoſe in the firſt chapter, beginning with (ab.) And then teach to read words made of thoſe ſyllables.

Although I haue ſo diſpoſed theſe words as that the latter chapters are a repetition of the former, yet would I haue Schollers in euery fourme, ſay ouer in part ſome of that they haue learned, & appoſe one another, as I haue taught in the firſt Chapter of the ſecond Booke.

Bla blab. Ble bled bles blew. Bli blis. Blo blot. (Blu blur.
Bza bzag bzan bza bzas bzat bzay.
Bze bzed bzet bzew. Bzi bzim. Bzo bzow.
Cha champ chap chas that. Che chew.
Chi chil chip. Cho chod chop. Chu chub.
Cra crab crag cram. Cre crew.
Cri crib. Cro crop cros crow. Cru crum.
Dza dzab dzaf dzag dzam dzaw dzy.
Dze dzeg dzi dzip. Dzo dzum dzop dzu.
Dwe dwel.
Fla flag flap flat flaw flax. Fle fled.
Fli flit. Flo flot flow flox. Flu flux.
Fra frap. Fre fret fri frig. Fro frog from frow.
Gla glad glas. Gle glew. Gli glid.
Glo glos glow. Glu glum glut.
Gna gnat gnaw.
Gra graf gras gray. Gri grig grip. Gro gros.
Kna knap knaw. Kni knit.
Kno knop know. Knu knub knug.

Pla plat play. Plo plod plot plow. Plu plum.
Pra prat pray. Pre pres. Pri prig.
* Sca scab scan scar.
Ske skeg skep skew. Ski skil skin skip.
Sco scof scot scul scum.
Sha shed shad shal. She shel shew.
Sla slab slay sle slew.
Slt slid slib slit. Slo slop slow. Slu slut.
Sme smel smi smit. Smo smot. Smu smut.
Sna snag snab snat. Sni snip. Sno snow. Snu snut.
Spa span spar. Spe sped spel spew.
Spi spil spin spit. Spo spot. Spu spur.
Sta stat stag star stay. Ste stem.
Sti stif stil stir. Sto stod stow. Stu stab stuf stur.
Swa swad swag swan swap sway. Swe swel.
Swi swig swil swim.
Tha than that thaw. The them then they.
Thi thin this. Tho thou. Thu thus.
Tra trap tray. Tre trey. Tri trim trip.
Tro trop trow troy. Tru trub trus.
Twi twig. (whom.
Wha what. Whe when whey. whi whip. Who whot
Wra wrap. Wre wren. Wil wrig wril. Wro wrot.
Squa squab squad squat. Squi squib.

* I haue placed (c & k) as in the second chapter, although you shall find (k) written before (a) and (u,) as in *skarlet*, *skull*: yet do the most exact Writers say *scarlet*, *scull*: but *Kalender*.

I met a man by the way this day, who when he saw me, hit me a blow that it did swell, for that I did not stir my cap when I met him. But I fled from him, and ran my way. Then did he fret & out-ran me, and drew out his staffe that had a knot on the end, and lut me a clap on the scull, and a crost-blow on the leg, so that I did skip at it: yet was I glad to know and to see as in a glasse, my bad spot; & I will pray him, that if he shall see me so grosse and so far out of the way, that he will whip me well, so that I may know what I am to doe.

CHAP. V.

SEtteth downe all Syllables of foure letters, beginning with three consonants. Secondly, ioyneth

them like the former Chapter, with like practice of reading. Lastly, teacheth syllables made of dipthongs.

Appose your scholler in these, as I willed you in the 3. Chapter for the same purpose: the first of these is euer (ſ, or th)

ſcra ſcre ſcri ſcro ſcru.
ſkra ſkre ſkri ſkro ſkru.
ſcla ſcle ſcli ſclo ſclu.
ſkla ſkle ſkli ſklo ſklu.
ſhla ſhle ſhli ſhlo ſhlu.
ſhza ſhze ſhzi ſhzo ſhzu.

ſtra ſtre ſtri ſtro ſtru.
ſpla ſple ſpli ſplo ſplu.
ſpza ſpze ſpzi ſpzo ſpzu.
thza thze thzi thzo thzu.
thwa thwe thwi thwo.

ſcra ſcrap ſcrat ſkre ſkru ſcru ſcrub. (ſhzub ſhzug.
ſhza ſhzap. ſhze ſhzed ſhzew. ſhzi ſhzig ſhzil, ſhzu
ſtra ſtrag ſtraw ſtrap. ſtre ſtres. ſtri ſtrop ſtrut.
ſpla ſplap. ſpli ſplit.
ſpza ſpzat. ſpze ſpzed. ſpzi ſpzig.
thza thzal. thzo thzot. thzu thzum.

Make your Scholler know perfectly these Dipthongs: and vse him to spell the two last by their sound, & not call them double ee or double oo.

Ai ail fail quail ſtai ſtaid bza bzain twain, twai twait.
Bza bzau bzaul ſcaul lau land.
Toi toil poi poil ſpoil. Joi join coin boi hois.
Ou our your out ſtout fou foul ſoul cloud bou bous.
Fie fied blied ſhie ſhiep ſie ſiel biel quien.
Bo bos bost lmh hook hood ſtod god ſoil ſtoil hol.

Chap. VI.

Teaching all Syllables of three Letters, that can end any word with two Consonants.

The former Chapters doe fully teach to begin any word: these are for endings which we call terminations; therefore heere I am enforced to vse Syllables that are not words.

Abl ebl ibl obl ubl.
Abs ebs ibs obs ubs.
Ach ech ich och uch.
{Acl Ecl Icl Ocl Ucl
{Akl Ekl Ikl Ocl Ucl
Adg edg idg odg udg.
Ads eds ids ods uds.
Alf elf ilf olf ulf.
Ald eld ild old uld.
Alk elk ilk olk ulk.
Alm elm ilm olm ulm.
Aln eln iln oln uln.
Alp elp ilp olp ulp.
Als els ils ols uls.
Alt elt ilt olt ult.
Amb emb imb omb umb.
Amp emp imp omp ump.
Ams ems ims oms ums.
And end ind ond und.
Ang eng ing ong ung.
Ank enk ink onk unk.
Ans ens ins ons uns.

Ant

Ant ent int ont unt.
Apl epl ipl opl upl.
Aps eps ips ops ups.
Apt ept ipt opt upt.
Arb erb irb orb urb. force
Ard erd ird ord urd. with
Ark erk irk ork urk &c.
Arg erg irg org urg.
Ark erk irk ork urk.
Arm erm irm orm urm.
Arn ern irn orn urn.
Arp erp irp orp urp.
Ars ers irs ors urs.
Art ert irt ort urt.
Ath eth ith oth uth.
Aſk eſk iſk oſk uſk.
All ell ill oll ull.
Alp elp ilp olp ulp.
Aſt eſt iſt oſt uſt.
Aith eith ith oth uth.
Atl etl itl otl utl,
Ats ets its ots uts.

Chap. VII.

ADioynerh the ſyllables of the former Chapter, with the firſt of the firſt Chapter, and others that begin ſyllables, with ſuch practice of reading as before.

Ba bab babl ga gab gadl radl wrab wrabi ſcrabl.
Pe ped pebl. Bi bid bibl nibl dri dribl ſcri ſcribl.
Co cob cobl bobl go gob gobl hob hobl.
Hu hub hubl ſtu ſtub ſtubl.
Cra crab cras dra drab dras, ſtab ſtabs.
We web webs. Ri rib ribs.
Lo lob lobs, ſo ſob ſobs. Tu tub tubs ſtuds.
* Ri ich rich whi which Hu uch much ſu ſuch.
La lad lads, ſhad ſhads ſquads. Be bed beds peds.
Li lid lids. Go god gods rods.
Ba baſ baſt cnaſt. Hu muſt huſt ruſt.
Ha haf haft craft. De def cleft.
Gi gif gift lift rift ſi ſift clift.
Lo loſ loſt ſoft. Hu huſ huſt tuft.
La lau lauh. Hi high nigh, plo plou plough, throu through.
Wa dag dagl agl gagl wagl dragl ſtragl.
Gi gigl higl wri wrig wrigl.
Go gog gogl. Stru ſtrug ſtrugl.
Ba bal bald, ſca ſcaul ſcauld. He hel held geld,
Gi gil gild mil mild pild child wi wild.
Bo bou bould gould hould would ſhould Cu culd.

* You may ſometime ſpell this way, if the word will be more eaſie, which is eſpecially when the word endeth in (ch, gh, or ſh) for then they cannot well be divided.

Ca cal calf half ralf.
Pe pel pelf self shelf twel twelf. Gu gul gulf.
Ba bal balk chalk walk stalk.
Mi mil milk silk. Yo yol yolk. Hu hul hulk.
Ba bal balm calm palm. He hel helm. Fi film. Hol holm.
Fa fal faln. Sto stol stoln. Swo swoln.
Sca scal scalp. He hel help. Whe whelp. Gu gul gulp.
Fa fal fals. Pu pul puls.
Fa fal falt. Sha shalt. Be bel belt felt melt smelt.
Gi gi gil gilt hilt tilt wilt spilt.
* After (u) we vse to giue little or no sound to (b.)
* La lam lamb. Kem kemb. Com comb. Dum dumb thumb.
Cam camp damp lamp cramp stamp. Shri shrim shrimp.
Po pom pomp. Du dum dump. Ju iump lump cump stump.
Da dam dams hams. Ste stem stems. Plu plum plums.
Da dau daun daunc faunc iaunc launc chaunc.
Fe fen fenc penc henc. Qui quinc sinc. Ou oun ounc.
Ba ban band hand land sand wand. Ben bend lend spend send.
Fi fin find blind wind. Bon bond. Ho houn hound round.
Ha han hang. Si sin sing thing string.
Yo you yong strong wrong. Du dun dung.
Ba ban bank rank blank flank frank shank.
Li lin link brink prink drink shrink. Mon monk.
Pa pan pant plant gra grant haunt.
Be ben bent lent ment rent went shent spent.
Di din dint mint flint splint.
Fo fon font wont. Hu hunt lunt blunt.
Da dap dapl grapl gripl. Ni nip nipl.
Co cou coupl.
Ca cap caps raps traps chaps. Hip hips lips quips.
So sop sops tops chops drops strops.
Ca cap capt grapt lapt chapt shrapt. Ke key kept.
Di dip dipt ript tipt flipt skipt tript stript.
Do dop dopt sopt topt cropt. Su sup supt.
He her herb. Cu cur curb.
Ca car card gard lard quard ward yard.
Be ber berd. Gi gir gird. Lo lord word. Cu cur curd.
Ca car carf dwarf scarf wharf. Tu tur turf scurf.
Ba bar barg larg charg. Ve ver berg.
Di dir dirg. Go gor gorg. Su sur surg spurg.

Ba bar bark dark hark mark park clark ſpark.
Wo woꝛ woꝛk. Lu lur lurk.
Ba bar barm farm harm warm charm ſwarm.
Te ter term. Fi fir firm. Wo woꝛ woꝛm ſtoꝛm.
Ba bar barn warn yarn. Fer fern quern ſtern.
Bo boꝛ boꝛn coꝛn toꝛn. Bu bur burn turn ſpurn.
Ca car carp harp warp charp.
Ver vers. Woꝛ woꝛs. Cu cur curs purs.
Ca cart dart hart part quart wart ſmart ſwart.
Di dir dirt. Foꝛ foꝛt ſoꝛt ſhoꝛt. Hu hur hurt.
Da dath da * ath lath ra rath gna gnath.
Fre freſh. Fi iſh iſh.
Gu uſh guſh puſh ruſh tuſh bluſh bꝛuſh cruſh.
Ca cas caſk maſk taſk. Des deſk. Hu hus huſk muſk.
Fri fris friſk wziſk. Hu mus muſk ruſk.
Ga gas gaſp haſp raſp waſp. Ri riſp wiſp criſp.
Caſ caſk faſt haſt laſt taſk baſk waſk chaſt.
Be bes beſt, ie ieſt neſt reſt weſt yeſt cheſt wzeſt.
Fi fis fiſt liſt wiſt. Co cos coſt hoſt loſt moſt poſt.
Du dus duſt luſt muſt ruſt.
Ra rat ratti pꝛati. Be ket ketl. Ti titl ſpitl. Ru rut rutl.
Ba ath bath fap faith hath lath path ſaith wꝛath.
Wi ith with ſith. Mo oth moth mouth ſouth ſlouth.
Thꝛu thꝛuſt. Thꝛe thꝛeſh. Thꝛo thꝛong.
Thwa thwai thwait thwaits.

*The reaſon of this difference I ſhewed before.

Tell me now in truth: How rich art thou?
What haſt thou that is thine owne?
A cloth for my table, a horſe in my ſtable,
Both bridle and ſaddle, and a childe in the cradle:
(But no bag of gold, houſe or free-hold:
My coin is but ſmall, finde it who ſhall.
For, I know this my ſelfe, it is all but pelfe;)
Both cow and calfe: you know not yet halfe:
She doth yeeld me milke; her skin ſoft as ſilke.
I got, without help, a cat and a whelp,
A cap and a belt, with a hog that was gelt;
With a pot of good drink, full to the brink.
And I had a Lark, and a Fawn from the park.

Thus much in haſte, may bee for a taſte.
And ſo I muſt end, no vaine word to ſpend.

Chap. VIII.

Teaching words ending firſt in three, then in foure conſonants, containing the hardeſt ſyllables of all ſorts, with practice of reading the ſame.

Cat ca caught naught taught.
Cy eight. Cei height weight. Si ſight bright.
Bou bought ought ſought wrought ſought.
Ru rug rugi rugis.
Bel belch welch. Fi fil filch milch pilch.
Am amb amble bramble. Scra ſcramble. Ni nimbl wimbl.
Fu ſum ſumble mumble ſtumble. Ni nim nimph.
Am amp ampl ſampl trampl. Tem templ. Pim pimpl.
Pu pum pump pumpt. Pom pomps. Pumps.
For (a) heere many put (an.) Ba * blanch branch panch. Ben bench wench, wri wrinch.
Ca can candl handl. Spren ſprendl.
Pa man mantl. Spra ſpran ſprantl. Grun gruntl.
Ten tenth. Ni nin ninth. De dep depth.
Ca cam camp cempt ſtampt. Tem tempt. Stum ſtumpt.
Ri rind rindl ſpindl. Bu bun bundl.
* We may put (c) before (k) not pronounced. An * ankl. Wri wrinkl ſprinkl. Un unkle.
Man mangl tangl ſtrangl wrangl. Min mingl ſingl.
Ga gar garb garbl marbl warbl. Cu curb curbl.
Ci cir circ circl.
Far fard fardl. Gir girdl. Pu hur hurdl.
Gar gargl. Pu pur purp purpl. Bi kir kirt kirtl mirtl.
Tur turtl. Wo wor world. Cu cur curld.
Ca caſt caſtl. Wra wraſtl. Thi thiſt thiſtl. Jaſt iuſtl.
Da daſh daſht laſht ſwaſht. Pu puſh puſht ruſht.
As aſk aſkt. Cla claſ claſp claſpt.
Ca cat catch watch ſcratch. Jt itch witch.

Len length ſtrength. Cpght weight weights. (Worlds.
Hand handl handls. Spin ſpindls hardls girdls. Turtls

As I went thorow the caſtle-yard, I did chance to ſtumble in a queach of brambles, ſo as I did ſcratch my heeles and feet, and my gay girdle of gold and purple. Then I ſought how I might wraſtle out, but I daſht my hands into a bundle of thiſtles; till at length, by the ſtrength of mine armes and legs, I wrought my ſelfe out; but did catch a cough, and caught a wrench in mine ankle, and a ſcratch on my mouth: but now I am taught, whilſt I am in this world, how to wrangle with ſuch as are too ſtrong and full of might for me. *The end of the firſt Book.*

The ſecond Book of the Engliſh School-Master.

Wherein are taught plaine and eaſie Rules, how to diuide truely and certainely any long and hard word of many Syllables, with Rules for the true writing of any word.

Chap. I.

In this Chapter are ſet downe the words of Art vſed in this Treatiſe, with other neceſſarie rules and obſeruations, eſpecially for words of one ſyllable, both for true writing and reading.

Maſter.

Do you thinke your ſelfe ſo ſuf-fi-ci-ent-ly in-ſtru-cted to ſpell and reade diſtinctly any word of one ſyllable, that now we may proceed to teach rules for the true and eaſie di-ui-ſi-on of any word of ma-ny ſyl-la-bles?

I diuide your ſyllables for you, vntill you haue rules of diuiſion, and then I leaue you to your rule.

Scholler.

Sir: I doe not well vn-der-ſtand what you meane by a ſyl-la-ble.

Looke not for any exact definitions, but for ſuch deſcriptions as are fit for children. I make (*h*) a letter for plainnes, which exactly is none, but a note of breathing.

Ma. **A ſyl-la-ble is a perfect ſound made of ſo many letters as we ſpell together: as in di-ui-ſi-on, you ſee are foure ſyl-la-bles.**

Schol. **How ma-ny let-ters may be in a ſyl-la-ble?**

Ma. **A-ny num-ber vn-der nine;** as I do ſay that welſh knight brought ſtrength.

Schol. **What let-ters make a ſyl-la ble alone?**

Ma. Any of the vowels, a, e, i, o, u, as a-ny e-uill I-doll o-uer-tur-neth v-ni-ty.

Schol. But Sir, I ſome-time finde two vo-wels to-ge-ther in one ſyllable: what ſhall I doe with them?

Dipthong. * Teach, that any two vowels that will make a perfect ſound, is called a Dipthong.

Ma. You muſt then call them a * Dipthong, which is nothing elſe but a ſound made of two vowels.

Schol. Will any two vowels make a Dipthong?

Ma. No, * none that are fully ſounded, but theſe, ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou, oo, ee; as in ſay, either, coin, taught, eu-nuch, ought, good, feed. Which when you finde, you muſt ioyne together, except in ſome proper names, as in Beer-ſhe-ba, Na-tha-ni-el: ſo in ſee-ing, agree-ing, and in ſuch words, where the ſyllable begins with (e or i) is added to a perfect word ending in (e,) as ſee, a-gree, de-gree. But aa, oo, oe, & ſuch like, make no dipthongs, & therfore may not be ioyned.

* For when one is little ſounded, I call them improper dipthongs. Ae, Oe, in Latine words, make a dipthong.

Schol. Yet do I finde ia, ie, io, iu, va, ve, vi, vo, ioyned together, as in Iames, Ieſus, ioyn, Iudas, va-lew, ve-ri-ly, viſit, vow. I pray you, are they then no dipthongs?

Ma. No: for (i) and (v,) ioyned with a vowell in the begin-ning of a ſyllable, are tur-ned from vo-wels into conſonants, as A-hi-jah.

Conſonant.

Schol. What meane you by a conſonant?

Ma. I meane all the o-ther let-ters, ex-cept the vowels, which can ſpell nothing without one of the vowels: as take (e) out of ſtrength, and ſtrogth will ſpell nothing.

Schol. Why Sir, (y) did euen now ſpell a word, yet is there in it none of the fiue vowels.

Ma. Indeed (y) is often vſed for (i) when it is a vowell; but when they be con-ſo-nants, they dif-fer: for (y) is alſo a conſonant, when it is ioyned in the beginning of a ſyl-la-ble with a vowell, as in yes, you: ſo iet differeth from yet, and ſuch like.

Schol. I pray you ſhew mee the reaſon why in (like,) which was the laſt word you vſed, and in many other before, you put (e) in the end, which is not founded.

(e) not founded.

Ma. This letter (e) in the end of a word not founded, hath two principall vſes. The firſt and chiefeſt is to draw the ſyllable long: as, he is made mad.

A Will dam. A ſhrewd Dame.

My man hath cut my horse mane.
A great gap: gape wide.
Spare this Spar. Beware of war.
* Feed vntill thou hast well fed.
You feele not my paine. A waspe is fell.
He hid the Ore hide.
It is a mile to the mill.
A little pin. My flesh doth pine.
A branch of fir: good for the fire.
A dor sitteth on the doore.
Tost the ball. Tose the wooll.
You haue a dot on the nose, and you dote.
Rud is not rude.
A tun of wine: the tune of a song.

*In this sound when (e) is long, it is commonly doubled, and made a dipthong. Make your schollers very perfect in these, & then you may try them in other like.

Schol. What is the second vse?

Ma. It changeth the sound of some letters: but this vse, with the further de-cla-ra-ti-on of this letter, because it is har-der than you will at the first ea-sil-y con-ceiue, I will referre vnto an-o-ther place.

Schol. Are no o-ther let-ters not at all, or but lit-tle pro-noun-ced?

Ma. Yes, ve-ry ma-ny: as (a) is not pronounced in earth, goat, nor (e) in George, nor (i) in briefe, nor (o) in people; neither is (u) pronounced in guide. All which words of all sorts, I will set downe af-ter-ward, when I haue giuen you more ne-ces-sa-ry rules in these three first Chapters, and you better able to vse them. Letters not pronounced.

Chap. II.

By this Chapter, you shall easily and plainely know how many syllables are in euery word.

Ma. If you di-li-gent-ly ob-serue these things, you can-not erre in any word of any syllable, therefore I will pro-ceed in the di-uis-i-on of syl-la-bles, which if you care-ful-ly marke, you shall ne-uer faile in di-ui-ding the longest or hardest word that euer you shall reade.

Schol. That will as-su-red-ly bring me great profit and pleasure: for when I meet with a long hard word, I sticke so fast in the mire, that I can neither go for-ward nor back-

ward. And I neuer yet heard, that any ſuch rules haue bẽ euer yet taught by any. I pray you therfore tell me what is the firſt generall rule, the chiefeſt ground in this worke.

Ma. Briefly it is this: Marke how many vowels you haue in a word, as in ſtrength, ti-ed-e-ſpi-ed, ſub-miſ-ſi-on, ſa-lu-ta-ti-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly; in which ſeuen words, you haue as many ſyl-la-bles as vowels: and aboue ſeuen ſyl-la-bles, I remember no word.

Sch. But I find the con-tra-ry, e-uen in this rule: for in the words, you, haue, brief, are mo vowels than ſyl-la-bles.

Ma. It is well obſerued: therefore you muſt know, that you can hardly finde any generall rule, without ſome ex-cep-ti-ons.

Schol. How many ex-cep-ti-ons hath it?

Ma. Three. The firſt is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other vowell not at all, or but little pronounced; as, in chiefe, haue, twice: wherein wee ſound not (i) in chiefe, nor the laſt (e) in any of them.

Schol. What is the ſecond ex-cep-ti-on?

Ma. The ſecond is, if there be a dip-thong, as in may, your, then haue you two vowels in one ſyl-la-ble.

Schol. Are there not three vowels in your?

Ma. No: for I told you before, that (y) before a vowell in the ſame ſyllable, is a conſonant.

Schol. What is the third exception?

Ma. Words ending in (es) haue aboue one vowell; as Iames, preſerues, alwaies, names, hides, bones. But of theſe more ſhall be ſaid hereafter.

Sch. Shall I neuer elſe find two vowels in one ſyllable?

Ma. Yes, after (q) alwaies is (u) with another vowell, as in quaffe, queen, quick, & ſometime after (g.) as in Gualter, language; otherwiſe neuer, vnleſſe we ſay, that words ending in (uen) as Hea-uen, e-uen, are in one ſyl-la-ble, becauſe we commonly ſo pronounce them.

Chap. IX.

This Chapter teacheth plain rules, how to diuide truly the longeſt and hardeſt Engliſh word that you ſhall finde.

Schol.

Sch. I haue al-ready, with eaſe and cer-tain-ty, learned to know how ma-ny ſyl-la-bles are in a-ny word, ſo ſoon as I ſee it: yet know I not how to diuide them tru-ly.

Ma. Marke then theſe rules fol-low-ing, and you ſhall ne-uer faile. The firſt is, if you haue two vo-wels come to-ge-ther, both ful-ly pro-noun-ced, and no dip-thong, you muſt put the * for-mer of them in the for-mer ſyl-la-ble, and the later of them to the ſyl-la-ble fol-lo-wing, as in try-all, mutu-all, ſay-ing, tri-umph, E-phra-im. Likewiſe whē the ſame con-ſo-nant is doubled, they muſt be di-u-ided in like maner; as ab-bot, ac-cord, ad-der, let-ter, dif-fer, com-mon ne-ceſ-ſi-ty, &c. except when they be need-leſ-ly dou-bled in words of the plurall number, as in plummes, whippes, hilles, cragges, for plums, whips, hils crags.

* For the later ſyllable muſt not begin with a vowell, except the former end in a vowell. Double conſonants. * The plurall number I will now leaue, diuiding thoſe ſyllables which I haue taught by rule, the better to bring ſchollers to preſent practice.

Schol. What meane you by the plurall number?

Ma. When naming a thing, we ſpeake of moe than one, as one whip we call the ſin-gu-lar num-ber, be-cauſe it ſpea-keth but of one; and whips we call the plu-rall num-ber, becauſe it ſpeaketh of moe then one.

One conſonant.

Schol. But what ſhall I doe, when I finde but one conſonant betwixt two vo-wels?

Ma. You muſt put the con-ſo-nant vnto the vo-well fol-lo-wing him, as in o-uer, e-nough, v-ſed, be-cauſe, re-port, de-li-uer, re-ioy-ced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, except in ſome compound words.

Becauſe the former ſyllable cannot end with a conſonant, except the ſyllable following begin with a conſonant.

Schol. What kinde of words be they?

Ma. When two ſeuerall words, which wee call ſimple words, are ioyned together, as in ſaue-gard, two ſyllables, not ſa-ue-gard, three ſyllables, *b* becauſe it is made or compounded of two ſeuerall words, ſaue and gard, ſo where-of, there-in, here-out, vn-euen, lame-neſſe, wiſe-ly. Where you muſt note, that if the laſt part be an addition only, and ſignifie nothing, *c* as (nes) in lame-nes, we call that a derinatiue word, and not a word compounded. Alſo (x) is put to the vowell before him, as in ox-en, ex-er-ciſe, ex-or ciſts; the reaſon is, becauſe *d* (x) hath the ſound of two conſonants, (c and s,) and (os) cannot begin a ſyllable.

b We call that ſimple, that is not compounded. *c* The ſyllable will keepe the ſame letters as when he was ſimple. *d* Therefore (x) is called a double conſonant. Two conſonants.

Schol. What if there come two diuers conſonants betwixt two vowels?

Ma.

Ma. Then if they be ſuch as may, they muſt be ioyned: for, thoſe that begin a word, muſt begin a ſyllable in any part of the word.

Schol. How then ſhall I know which are conſonants may begin a word, and therefore muſt be ioyned?

Ma. If you turne backe vnto the third Chapter of the firſt booke, they are ſet downe together: but becauſe I would haue you very perfect in theſe letters, I will giue you of euery one an example; as bleſſe, crew, childe, clap, creepe, draw, dwell, flame, fret, glaſſe, gnat, grace, know, play, praiſe, ſcab, ſhall, skip, flowe, ſmart, ſnuf, ſpend, ſquib, ſtand, ſway, that, trap, twaine, when, wrought.

Schol. I pray you now giue examples, how theſe muſt be ioyned in words of mo ſyllables.

Ma. Marke then diligently theſe: re-ſtore, not thus, reſtore, becauſe (ſt) may beginne a ſyllable: it muſt not thus, reſt-ore, becauſe a conſonant (if there be any) muſt begin the ſyllable: ſo in re-frain, ex-e-cra-ble, and ſuch like: but in god-ly, ſel-dome, trum-pet, lod-ged, mor-ning, &c. the middle conſonants muſt be diuided, becauſe none of theſe (dl, ld, mp, dg, rn) can begin a word, therefore can they not begin a ſyllable. Againe, you may not ſpell thus, lodg-ed, becauſe (g) may begin a word.

Three or mo conſonants.

Schol. Is then the ſame reaſon to bee obſerued, if there come three or moe conſonants together in the middeſt of a word?

Ma. Yea, altogether: for, as many conſonants as can muſt be ioyned, and the reſt diuided.

Schol. How many conſonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Ma. Three, and no more: therefore, if in the midſt there come foure or moe, they muſt bee diuided; although foure may end a ſyllable, as in words.

Schol. How ſhall I be ſure which three may be ioyned?

Ma. They are all ſet downe in the beginning of the fift Chapter of the firſt booke. But, for more plainneſſe ſake, I will giue euery one of them an example, whereof we haue an ordinary Engliſh word, as ſcraps, skrew, ſhrink, ſtroke, ſpilt, ſpring, thrall, thwite.

Schol.

Schol. Giue an example for diuiding of these words, wherein many consonants come together.

Mast. One or two may serue, if you remember what hath beene taught. As for this word con-straine, you may not say co-nstraine, nor conſ-traine, conſt-rain, nor conſtraine, but con-straine, becáuse (nſ) cannot begin a syllable, (ſtr) can, therefore it must begin it: so im-ploy, king-dome, de-ſtru-ction, ac-know-ledge, tranſ-greſſe, &c. And this rule must you carefully still practise, that you may readily giue the reason in all such words, why euery consonant must goe to this syllable rather than to that. But still looke, as before, that some componnd words must bee markt, as miſ-take, diſ-like, tranſ-poſe, with-out, through-out, &c. Which, if they had beene simple words, we must haue spelled them thus, mi-ſtake, di-ſlike, tran-ſpoſe, as ye haue learned, because in composition euery word must haue his owne letters, not mingled with other.

Schol. But Sir, some men spell deriuatiue words thus, speak-eth, strength-e-ning, otherwiſe thē you haue taught.

Ma. I know it well: yet because if such words should be so spelled, we must for them frame new rules, (which were to bring a needleſſe oppreſſion on childrens memory,) and that the former rules can bring no inconuenience in any word: therfore follow thē without feare or doubt. And thus may you, by this ỹ you haue learned, spell truly, certainly & w̄ iudgment, any English word ỹ can be laid before you.

Schol. Although all men will grant that these rules must of neceſſity bring a speedy course of reading to as many as are of yeeres able to diſcerne, yet many will not easily beleeue that little children can conceiue them, & make vse of them; & then they will rather bring confuſion than profit.

Ma. But experience hath taught the contrarie: for a child of an ordinary capacitie, wil, & hath easily conceiued those rules, being orderly taught. But diſcretion must be vsed, not to trouble thē with any new rule, before they be perfect in the old. The words of Art here vsed are not aboue 8 in all; the most of them I would haue the child learn, while he is learning to spell, in the firſt booke, as I haue giuen direction there in the beginning: which words there, & rules

Although theſe three Chapters be of greateſt vſe for readers, yet let your Scholler diligently reape the reſt. For although hee do not vnderſtand ſome of the rules following, at the firſt reading, yet he may at the ſecond.

here, being orderly taught, as is preſcribed, neuer (by the bleſſing of God) doubt of a comfortable ſucceſſe: therfore I wiſh that no man, with a preiudicate opinio̅ do reiect them before he hath made good tryall vpon ſome ordinary wits: but would haue all ſuch as teach to read, that they would make their ſchollers as perfect in the rules of theſe three Chapters as may be, being of the cheefeſt neceſſitie & vſe: the other that follow, becauſe ſome of them be more hard, cōtaining only difference of ſounds of our Engliſh letters, & other obſeruations for true writing, if your child be very young or dull, trouble him with vnderſtanding no more of them, than he is fit to containe & vſe: yet let him learne to read them all: for if it were granted, ẏ he could vnderſtand none of them, no, nor ſome of the former; yet while he reads them, he learneth as much, and goeth on as faſt, as by reading any other matter. For I demand what hee vnderſtands, when he readeth a Chapter in the Bible? yet will no man deny him profit by reading. And this hath made me longer by the one halfe, for plainneſſe ſake, than otherwiſe I might, knowing, that in practiſing to reade, hee loſeth not his labour.

Chap. IIII.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certaine rules mentioned before, as of (e) in the end of a word, of thoſe letters which are nor pronounced, and for writing any words of the plurall number.

Of (e) in the end of a word.

Schol. I Remember you told me, the (e) in the end of a word is not pronounced; beſide that, it drawеth the ſyllable long; it alſo changeth the ſound of letters: I pray which are they?

Ma. It changeth the ſound of theſe letters, u, c, g, when any of theſe vowels goe before, as au, eu, iu, ou, ac, ic, uc, ag, ug; ſo in ug, ig, as in hau, haue, leu, leue, lou, loue; ſo caue, ſaue ſalue, hiue, thriue: ſo (a) without (e) is ſounded like (k) but ace with (e) like aſe; as in accord: but place, race; ſo lic, lice, truc, truce: alſo ag, age, as ſtag ſtage; ſo cag, cage; ſo hug, huge, deluge; ſo hang, ſtrange, ſtring fringe; ſo larg, large: in moſt of which, (e) doth alſo draw the ſyllable long,

as

as you saw in ag,age,hug,huge: where you must mark, that the sound which (g) hath in age & huge, being long, in short syllables is made short by putting d before g, as in badg, trudg; so is it also when e,i, or o, come before g, as in leg, ledge, rig, ridge, log, lodg, which vowels before g, are never except in leig, sieg, which is the putting in i.

Schol. But Sir, you have used (e) in the end of many words not sounded, when neither it changeth sound, nor long, maketh the syllable long: why is that?

Ma. We see it indeed often, but rather of custome, (as they say) for * beauty than of necessity, as after (i) but not after (y) as in bie, by; and after two consonants, or a consonant doubled, as in article, angle, barre, chaffe, sonne, whereas the learned languages neither double the consonant, nor use such (e,) as the Latines say *mel, as, ros*, we mell, as, rosse. And sometime we use not (e) when the word is long, as after (ll,) as in all, fall, shall; yea, we use as longer without (e) than asse, with it. Yet sometime we use (e) after two consonants, to draw ỹ syllable long, for difference sake, principally, if the end of them be (l,) as in cradle, ladle; lest they should be pronounced short, like saddl, laddl: w̃ some men would distinguish by doubling (dd,) as saddl. But it is both unusuall & needlesse to write bibbl, & childd; to make them differ from bible, & child. And some pronounce these words, blind, find, behind, short: other, blinde, finde, behinde, with (e) long. Which (e) if we should write after some words, it would utterly overthrow the naturall sound; as if we should write hang with (e) thus hange, we must pronoũce it like strange: & hence ariseth the difference of the last syllable in hanger, and stranger. So words sounding, as long, song, and ending in ing, as reading, writing, if they should have (e,) would sound like fringe, hinge: as swing him in a rope, swinge him with a rod; which must not be writtten with (dg) frindg, as some thinke, as the former examples shew, and these words fringed, hingell, where (d) is never written.

*Especially after *i* and *u*, as in *espie, argue*.

Whereas some would make such words as *able* two syllables, and that *e* in the end makes *bl* to be as it were a syllable, I can see no reason for it.

Schol. If this be custome without reason, what certainty shall I hold?

Ma. Although it were good and easie, both for our owne Country learners, & for strangers, that certaine rules were

knowne and practiſed, (which thing might eaſily be done;) yet becauſe it lyeth not in vs to reforme, I wiſh you rather to obſerue the beſt, and follow that which wee haue, than to labour for innouation, which wee cannot effect. And let this admonition ſerue for all cuſtomes in the reſt.

A letter not pronounced.

Schol. I remember you promiſed me to ſet downe thoſe words which haue other letters beſides (e,) either not at all, or but little pronounced.

Maſt. I will either ſet you them downe, or elſe giue you rules to know them. Marke them therefore as they follow. (a) is not pronounced, when (ea or oa) come together, as in earth, wealth, beauty, abroad, roat, boat. Where (a) doth draw the ſyllable long, like (e) in the end, as appeareth by theſe words, beaſt, beſt, bread, bred, goad, god, coaſt, coſt; as if you wrote, brede, gode, &c. And hereupon this word yeare, yeere, yere, is diuerſly written: yet we ſay, be-a-titude, cre-a-te, cre-a-tor, &c. but crea-ture; and in forreign proper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in Ieho-ſhabe-ath, Gile-ad, Teko-a, Bo az.

(a) The ioyning of theſe kind of vowels may be called improper dipthongs, becauſe one of them is little heard.

(e) (e) Not pronounced in George, trueth.

(i) (i) In ſhield, field, prieſt, chief, brief, ſhrieue, griece, ſieg, Maiſter, their, view, miſchiefe, fierce, frieſe, atchieue, marueil, reliefe, griefe, biere, adieu, interfier, kerchiefe, lieutenant, fruit, ſuit, bruiſe, bruit.

(o) (o) In people, ſtoud, bloud, yeoman, ieopardy.

(u) (u) in gueſt, guiſe, buy, guide, prologue, build, tongue, guile, guilty, cõduit, league, dialogue, plague, epilogue, ſinagogue.

(b) (b) In lamb, comb, thumb, debt, doubt, bdelium.

(c) (c) In backe, packe, decke, pecke, licke, ſticke, rocke, knocke, hucke, lucke and all like: for we vſe no ſhort words ending in e, without k; ſo in thoſe that end in ackle, eckle, ickle, ockle, uckle.

Schol. Why may we not ſay that (k) is not pronounced in theſe, aſwell as (c)?

Ma. It differeth not much which: for although that (k) doth end our Engliſh words when they be long, as in bake, cake, ſecke, ſpeake, like, looke, duke: yet theſe that we make ſhort, the Latines make the ſame ſound in (c,) as *lac, nec, dic, ſic, hoc, duc*, when we ſay, lack, neck, dick, ſick, hock, duck.

(g) In

(g) In signe, resigne, ensigne, siegme, raigne, soueraigne, Gascoigne. (g)

(h) In Christ, mirrh, ghost, Iohn, whole, scholler, eunuch, chronicle, authoritie, anchor, choler, chrystall, Rhene, rhenish, rhetorick, abhominable, melancholy. So in forreigne proper names, as Thomas, Achaia, Cheaanath, Zacharias, Zichri, Chios, Aristarchus. So those that end in arch, as Monarch: but in the beginning seldome, as Archangell; therefore commonly write Arkangell. (h)

(gh) Cõming together, except in ghost, are of most men but little sounded, as might, fight, pronounced as mite, site: but in the end of a word some Countries sound them fully, others not at all: as some say, plough, slough, bough: others, plou, slou, bou. Therupon some write burrough, some borrow: but the truest is, both to write and pronounce them. (gh)

(n) In solemne, hymne. (n)

(p) In psalme, receipt, accompt. (q)

(f) In Isle. (f)

(t) Is alwayes written, but little sounded before (ch) when the syllable is short, not having another consonant next before, as in catch, stretch, ditch, botch, smatch, except in rich, which, much, in which, custome hath prevailed against rule: But if the syllable be long, or hath another consonant with (ch,) then (t) is not written, as in attach, reproch, couch, belch, bench, &c. (t)

Heere againe observe, that custome hath prevailed against reason, else why should (a) be written in boar, boat, rather than in dore, dote, or (i) in fruit, rather than brute? But to know when to write them, and when not, you shall finde all that may breed doubt, set down in the table at the end of the book, where you may aske counsell as your doubts shal arise, & not for those sorts only, but for any other hard or doubtfull word, especially not mentioned in this booke.

In such rules of writing, you must not onely vnderstand the first original word, but all deriuations rising from them.

Schol. You told me, you would observe something more in words ending in (es,) I pray what is it?

Mast. Well remembred. It is this: words ending in (es) are most of the plurall number, & are made of the singular, by adding s; for where it is not needfull to vse e in the end of the singular number, it shal not be needful to vse es in the plurall,

Note, that e long sounded, as in Se, not as Sea, is alwaies written with es.

Words of the plurall number.

plural, as in iewels, ingines: except the singular end in a vowel, or in (w) put for (u.) as in flies, pies, toes, crowes. Therfore shall you find hands, things, words, more vsual in ẏ exactest writers, than handes, thinges, wordes, wͤe, although both wayes be common: and this maketh the difference betwixt mils and miles, tuns and tunes, curs and cures: and not by writing them being short with the consonant doubled, as milles, tunnes, curres, which is needlesse, though vsuall, vnlesse it be sometime for difference of words, as to make Sonnes differ from the sound of the Latine word *sons*.

Schol. Are there then neuer more syllables in the plurall number than in the singular?

Ma. Yes sometime, as when the singular number endeth in ce, ch, gd, dg, s, or sh: as in graces, places, churches, cages, hedges, noses, fishes. And this maketh the difference betwixt gags for the mouth, and gages for a Vessell. Note also, that if the singular number end in (f,) it is turned in the plurall into (u,) as wife, knife, calfe, whose plurals are, wiues, kniues, calues.

Schol. Doe all words of the plurall number end in s?

Ma. No: for we may say, lice, mice, men, brethren, oxen, teeth, feet, kine, and many other. And sometime the singular and plurall are both one; as one sheepe, ten sheepe, one mile, twenty mile or miles.

Chap. V.

This Chapter teacheth all obseruations that are necessarie for the perfecting of a Scholler.

(e) and (o.)

What is the first thing next to be learned?

You shall find some words written with (e) and (o) single, when they should be written with the dipthongs, ee, oo; as he, be, she, me, do, mother; for hee, bee, mee, doo, &c. but * thee, when we speake to one, and the, otherwise, & so must their pronunciation differ, as, I will tell thee the matter. Secondly, that ph is as much as (f,) and is vsed only in words borrowed from the Greeke tongue: as in Physick, Prophet, Philip, Phenice: for the rest looke the Table.

* Which Grammarians call the second person.

(ph)

Thirdly, some letters, beside those before mentioned, haue not alwayes one and the same sound: As th is commonly sounded

founded as in these words, thanke, theefe, third, throat, thump: except in these words following, that, fathom, them, then, there, their, these, brothel, furthest, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, through, thus: and in words of moe than one syllable, ending in ther, thed, theth, thest, thing; as father, breathed, breatheth, bathest, seething.

(th) Like (ϑ) the Greeke (th,) which onely Schollers vnderstand.

And (g,) when (e) or (i) follow, brings great hardnesse to our learners & strangers, being diuersly founded (ge) most often soundeth as (ie,) as in * agent, gorget, gentle, gentile; except in these words, together, get, bragger, target, burgen, gesse, geld, gew, gnawes, vineger, anger, finger, hanger, hunger, eager, suger. And (g) as (ij,) as in giant, ginger, clergie, imagin, &c. except in begin, biggin, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, gild, gilty, gimlet, ginny-hen, gird, girdle, girle, girth, gittron, giue, giues, Gibbon: & derivatiues ending ger, ged, geth, gest, ging; which follow the sound of the words whereof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangeth, hangest, hanging. Some men think, that these words might be thus differently written: a childs gig, a Scottish jig; the gill of a fish, and a jill of wine. But our English tongue will hardly beare ji in one syllable: Therefore, to be sure when to write (g) and when (i,) know that the sound (gi) is alwayes written with (g,) and write (ie) alwayes with (i,) saving in those words that you shal find written with (g) in the Table. But our English proper names are written as it pleaseth the painter, or as men haue receiued them by tradition; otherwise why should Iermin be written otherwise then the first syllable in Germane; or Iesse rather then Gesse? and this I take to be the reason, why Gifford is diuersly pronounced, and made two different names, which is most like to bee at the first but one: yea, I haue knowne two naturall brethren, both learned, to write their owne names differently.

(gi) and (ge.)

* The first sort are founded like the latine (g), the other, like Greek (v.)

Moreouer, (ti) before (on) is pronounced as (si,) as in redemption, except for x goe before i, as question, adustion, mixtion; and commonly before other vowels, as in patience, Egyptian; except when a syllable beginning with a vowell, is added to a perfect word ending in (ti,) as if (ing) be added to pitty, or (est) to lofty, it is pittying, loftyest.

But the hardest thing in our English tongue, for true writing,

Ce,ſe, ci, ſi.

writing, is to diſcern when to write ce or ſe, ci or ſi, or both, as ſcience: therfore many words that are meerely Engliſh, are almoſt left indifferent; as ſome write fauſſet, ſome fauſet, other faucet: ſo pincers, or pinſers: bullace, bullaſſe, ſome bulleis: ſo ciſſers or ciſers, but exactly it is ſciſſers. But becauſe the moſt are written with ſ, as ſeat, ſerue, ſide, ſicke, &c. therefore you may write (ſ) before (e and i,) except in thoſe words that are written with (c) in the table, or any other made of them by * derivation or compoſition; as if you know how to write cite, you muſt ſo write incite, citation, incitation, and ſo in other. Note that ance, ence, ince, once, ounce, ancy, ency, are vſually written with c, ſo it is after (a) in the end, as temperance, prudence, excellence, grace, &c. except in caſe, baſe, chaſe, or when ſ is ſounded like z, * as amaſe: words beginning with *trans*, be alwayes written with ſ, and *circum* with c, as transfer, circumſtance. For other exceptions, ſee the Table.

* That is, by adding ſomething to the beginning or end.

* (ſ) Often like (z,) as braſier.

Ci,ſi,ti,xi.

But to know when to write ci, ſi, ti, xi, before on, marke that ci and xi are ſeldome, as ſuſpicion complexion, ſi more often, as in thoſe that end in caſion, ceſſion, ciſion, curſion, feſſion, fuſion, greſſion, henſion, luſion, miſſion, paſſion, preſſion, pulſion, riſion, ſeſſion, ſwaſion, verſion, viſion, as redemption, &c. but for particulars, if you doubt, vie w the Table.

Schol. What elſe is there to be obſerued?

Ma. That diuers other words of the ſame pronunciatiõ, by changing their ſignificatiõ, change alſo their writing, as

Diuerſe writing of the ſame ſound.

the reigne of a prince, ẏ reine of a bridle, & the raine falleth.
Two men came to me. Their minds are there.
Wait on me, and ſell it by weight.
Nay, not ſo, the horſe doth neigh.
The Sunne ſhineth, my Sonne creyeth.
Stand ſtill here, that you may heare.
A true Prophet bringeth much profit.

(o) Before (m) or (n.)

I heard that which is hard.
This Mil-wright cannot write.

* The proper name is written, Some or Soame.

Some men haue a great ſumme of money.

Sometime we pronounce (o) before (m or n) as (u,) as in come, nomber, cuſtome, ſome, ſonne, &c.

Some-

Sometimes the same writing is diuersly sounded, as (f) sometimes like (z,) as, we vse this vse: And when (i) doth so come betwixt two vowels, as that it may be taken for a dipthong or consonant, as Ieho-dah, or Ieho-jadah. The same writing of diuers sounds.

Sōtimes we shall haue a word diuersly written in ỹ same sense, as (w) is written for (u,) as in browne, broune; but especially in the end of a word. Yet doe now, how, differ in sound from know, blow. And therefore I see no reason why now and how, might not be written as thou and you, thus, nou, hou, that so to make a difference betwēn these words, to bow a bow, or sow for the sow, we might write, to bou a bou, to sou for the sou, and so out and ought, and such like. The same writing in a diuerse sense.

Sometimes we vse the same writing & sound in words differing in signification, as the * hart of the Hart panteth. * Which some write heart.

A foule can fly ouer a foule way.

Thou art skilfull in the Art of Grammer.

The right eare: Eare thy land for an eare of Corne.

My brother May may liue till May.

Sometimes a word is diuersly written and sounded in the same sense, as many beginning with (in) intent, informe or entent, enforme, so bottell, bottle; yerke, or ierke; layle or Gaole. So words ending in (i,) as monie, iournie, tansie, or money, iourney, tansey. So words ending in (or) short, may be indifferently written with (or) & (our,) as honor, fauor, or honour, fauour, except for, nor, dor, abhor. Diuers sound and writing in the same sense.

Further you must mark, that words of mo than one syllable, ending in this sound u, are written with (ous,) as glorious, friuolous. But words of one syllable, thus, vs, trusse. (or) (ous)

But to know when a word endeth in (like,) as publike, when in (que) as oblique, being both of one sound, is hard, without the Latine tongue, from whence most of them are borrowed. The best helpe is derivation; for we write publike, because we say publication: for (c) and (k) here be both one, so Rhetoricke, because we say Rhetorician. (like que) Write those that end in (cus) in Latine, as *publicus*; with (k) publike; and those that end in (quus) as *obliquus*, with (que,) oblique, but traffique, because it is French.

The last thing I would haue you to mark, touching this part of true writing, is, to know when to write (y) for (i) the so well, wherin almost so many men, so many minds: some will haue it before certaine letters, other when it commeth in a dipthong: but more reason they haue which write it (y)

when another (i) followeth, as in ſay-ing, or in the end of a word ſounded ſharpe, as deny. But I thinke, naturally and truly it ought not to be written, but in words borrowed of the Greeke, as hypocrite, mirrh, myſticall, all which words you ſhall finde in the Table, where you ſhall find no other written with (y) for difference ſake, although otherwhere I haue written (y) for (i) without regard, following the vſuall cuſtome.

Schol. But Sir, I reade a little before Pſalme, and you did not teach me that Pſ. may begin a word.

Ma. Well remembred: ſuch diligent marking what you read, will ſoon make you a ſcholler. The anſwer is this: that word is borrowed from the Grecians, and they ſoyne conſonants that our Engliſh tongue doth not, as *Mnaſon*, *Ptolomeus*, *Rhoaus*, *Ctenes*, ſignifying ỹ foure fore teeth, *pnuma*, a ſpirit or breath, *onicus* baſtard ſaffron. But theſe are very rare; ſo we haue many terminations in proper names, & latine words, ỹ are not vſuall in Engliſh, as *fons*, *aruns*, *fălx*, *arx*; in proper names, alz, anz, aiz, &c. Thus *alb*, is of the latines: we vſe alſo in Latine *Stlata*, not vſed in Engliſh: we vſe alſo contract words in Engliſh, as hangd for hanged.

Sch. Haue I now no more to obſerue for diſtinct reading?

Accent vſually omitted in our Engliſh Print.

Ma. That which the Grammarians call accent, which is the lifting vp of the voice higher in one ſyllable than in another, which ſometime differeth in a word written with the ſame letters, as an incenſe, ỏ incenſe; where (in) in the former word, as cenſe in the latter, is lifted vp more.

*The points are thus called
(,) a Comma.
(:) a Colon.
(.) a Period.
(?) an Interrogation.
() a Parenthe-ſis.

You muſt obſerue alſo, thoſe which we do call * points or ſtayes in writing, as this marke (,) like to a ſmall halfe O, noteth a ſmall ſtay; two pricks thus (:) makes a longer ſtay; & one prick thus (.) is put for a full ſtay, as if we had ended. When a queſtion is asked, we marke it thus (?)

When ſome words may be left out, and yet the ſentence perfect, it is noted thus () as, teach me (I pray you) to reade. But for the true framing of your voice in all theſe, you muſt craue helpe of your Maſter.

Called breuiations.

You muſt alſo know ỹ ſhort kind of writing vſed in ſome words: as a ſtrike ouer any vowell for m, or n, as mā for man, cō for con, ỹ for the, ỹt for that, ỹ for thou, w̄ for with, &c. for

&c. for and so forth. In written hand there be many other. And so a word ending in a vowell, doth lose it sometime, when the next word begins with a vowell, as thintent for the intent; which exactly should be written thus, *th'intent.

*Called *Apostrophe.*

Lastly, you must write the first letter of every proper name, & of the first word of every sentence and verse, with those that we call great and Capitall letters, as Robert, Anne, England, Cambridge: As also when we put a letter for a number, as V. for five, X. for ten, L. for fifty, C. for a hundred, D. for five hundred, M. for a thousand. Lastly, when we put a letter for a word, as L. for Lord, LL. for Lords. B. for Bishop, BB. for Bishops.

Capitall letters.

Schol. Now I am sure that I can never misse in spelling, or reading, nor (as I thinke) in writting.

Ma. I know not what can easily deceive you in writting, unlesse it bee by imitating the barbarous speech of your country people, whereof I will give you a taste, thereby to give you an occasion to take heed, not of these onely, but of any like. Some people speake thus: The mell standeth on the hell, for the mil standeth on the hil: so knet for knit, bredg for bridg, knaw for gnaw, knat for gnat, belk for belch yerb for herb, graffe for graffe, yelk for yolk, ream for realm, aferd for afraid, durt for dirt, gurth for girth, stomp for stãp ship for sheep, hase for halfe, sample for example, parfit for perfect, daurer for daughter, certen for certain, cerchar for carcheif, leash for lease, hur for her, sur and suster, for sir and sister, to spat for to spit, &c.

Corrupt pronunciation & writing.

So doe they commonly put (f) for (u) as feale for veale.

We use to put (n) to the words (a, my or thy) when the next word beginneth with a vowell, to auoid a gaping sound.

And a nox, a nasse, my naunt, thy nuncle, for an oxe, an asse, mine aunt, mine vncle, &c.

Take heed also you put not (e) for (i) in the end of a word as vnitee for vnity, nor (id) for (ed,) as vnitid for vnited, which is Scottish: And some ignorantly write a cup a wine, for a cup of wine, and other like absurdities.

Schol. How shall I auoid these dangers?

Ma. By diligent marking how you read them written.

Schol. May I then never use my proper Countrey termes in writting?

Ma. Yes, if they be peculiar termes, and not corrupting of words, as the Northern man writing to his priuate nei-

Peculiar termes.

bour, may say, My lathe standeth nere the kirke garth, for My barne standeth neer the Church-yard. But if he should write publikely, it is fittest to vse the most knowne words.

Schol. What can now hinder me why I should not readily and distinctly reade any English?

Ma. Nothing at all, (if you be throughly perfect in this that I haue taught you) vnlesse it be want of more practice; which (although this you haue learned, will so sufficiently teach you, that you cannot faile in any word, though you haue neuer any other teacher,) yet for your more therefull proceeding, I would wish you (if you can conueniently) not to forsake your Master, vntill you haue gone through these exercises following, of which I haue made choice of all sorts, both of prose and verse, that you may not be wanting in any thing.

Schol. Sir, I will follow your aduice, thanke you for your paines, and craue the Lord his blessing. And now will I appose some of my fellowes, to see how we can remember some of these things taught.

Chap. VIII.

Here is set downe an order how the Teacher shall direct his Schollers to appose one another.

When your Schollers first learne this Chapter, let one reade the questions, and another the answers. When your Schollers appose one the other, let the answerer answer without booke.

Iohn. Who will aduenture his credit with mee in apposing for the victory?

Robert. I will neuer refuse you nor any in our fourme, in any thing we haue learned, begin what you will.

Iohn. How spell you lo?

Robert. l, o.

Iohn. Spell of?

Robert. o, f.

Iohn. Spell from.

Robert. f, r, o, m.

Iohn. How write you people.

Robert. I cannot write.

Iohn. I meane not so, but when I say write, I meane spell; for in my meaning they are both one.

Robert. Then I answer you, p, e, o, p, l, e.

Iohn. What vse hath (o,) for you giue it no sound?

Robert.

Robert. True: yet we muſt write it, becauſe it is one of the words we learned, wherein (o) is not pronounced.

John. Are there any moe of them?

Robert. Yea, many: I will repeat them, if you will.

John. No, that would be ouer-long. But tell me, why pronounce you not (e) in the end of people?

Robert. It is not pronounced in the end, if there be another volwell in that ſyllable.

John. To what end then ſerueth it?

Robert. We haue learned two principall vſes: one is, it draweth the ſyllable long, as h,a,t, ſpelleth hat, but h,a,t,e, is hate.

John. How ſpell you Ieſus?

Robert. I,e,ſ u,s.

John. How know you that this is not written with G,e?

Robert. Becauſe it is not in ỹ table at the end of my book: for all that be written with g,e, bee there, and our Maſter taught vs, ỹ all other of ỹ ſound muſt be written with I,e.

John. How write you Circle?

Robert. S,i,r,c,l,e.

John. Nay, now you miſſe: if you looke but into the table, you ſhal finde it Circle. Therfore now you muſt appoſe me.

Robert. I confeſſe mine erroꝛ: therefoꝛe I will try if I can requite it. What ſpelleth b,r,a,n,c,h?

John. Branch.

Robert. Nay, but you ſhould put in (u.)

John. That ſkilleth not, for both wayes be vſuall.

Robert. How ſpell you might?

John. M,i,g,h,t.

Robert. Why put you in (gh?) for m,i,t,e ſpelleth mite.

John. True, but with (gh) is the truer writing, and it ſhould haue a little ſound.

Robert. If your ſyllable begin with (b,) what conſonants may follow?

John. Onely (l) oꝛ (r.)

Robert. Where learne you that?

John. In the third Chapter of the firſt booke.

Robert. And which will follow (g?)

John. L, n, oꝛ r.

Robert.

Robert. How proue you it?

Iohn. Becauſe g,l,a,ſpels gla,g,n,a,gna,& g,r,a, ſpels gra.

Robert. When three conſonants begin a ſyllable, how ſhall I know which they be?

Iohn. We haue them before twiſe ſet downe; beſides, put a vowell vnto them, and ſee whether they then will ſpel any thing, as to ſtr. put a. and it ſpelleth ſtra; but btra will ſpell nothing, they cannot beginne a ſyllable.

Make your Scholler read ouer this Dialogue ſo often vntill he can do it readily & pronounce it as naturally as if he ſpake without book.

Robert. Doth not ſtr ſpell ſtra?

Iohn. It ſpelleth nothing without a vowell.

Robert. How many ſyllables are in this word rewarded?

Iohn. Three.

Robert. How proue you that?

Iohn. Becauſe it hath three vowels, without any of the three exceptions.

Robert. How diuide you them?

Iohn. Re-war-ded.

Robert. Why put you w to a?

Iohn. Becauſe it is one conſonant between two vowels.

Robert. And why diuide you r and d?

Iohn. Becauſe they cannot begin a ſyllable.

Robert. What is the beſt way to ſpell a long word, as this, admonition?

Iohn. I muſt mark how many ſyllables it hath, which I finde to be fiue, then take the firſt, a,d,ad, then take the next, m,o,mo, then put them together, admo; ſo ſpell and put the third, admoni, and ſo vntill you come to the end.

Rob. What if a man ſhould bid you write this word?

Iohn. I muſt follow the ſame order: firſt write downe ad, then write vnto it mo, admo, then ioyne vnto that ni, admoni, ſo the reſt, admoniti, admonition.

Rob. What is the beſt way to make vs perfect in ſpelling hard ſyllables?

Iohn. My maſter doth ſometime practiſe vs in harſh counterfeit ſyllables, through all the fiue vowels, as in Thraugh, threugh, thriugh, through, thruugh. Wraſht, wreſht, wriſht, wroſht, wruſht. Yarmble, yermble, yirmble, yormble, yurmble. Whaight, wheight, &c. Vaigh, veigh, &c. Ianch, iench, jinch, ionch, iunch.

Robert.

Rob. What if you cannot tel what vowel to spel the syllable w̃, how will you doe to find it? as if you should write from, & know not whether you should write it with a or o.

John. I would try it with all vowels thus, fram, frem, frim, from: now I have it.

Rob. But God-man Taylor our Clarke, when I went to schoole with him, taught me to sound these vowels otherwise than (me thinkes) you doe.

John. How was that?

Rob. I remember he taught me these syllables thus: for bad, bed, bid, bod, bud, I learned to say bad, bid, bide, bod, bude, sounding a bed to lye vpon, as to bid or command, & bid, as bide long, as in abide: bud of a tree, as bude long like rude: for these three vowels, a, i, u, are very corruptly & ignorantly taught by many vnskilfull Teachers, which is the cause of so great ignorance in true writing in those that want the Latine tongue.

Let the vnskilfull Teachers take great heed of this fault, and let some good schollers heare their children pronounce these syllables.

Iob. You say true: for so did my Dame teach me to pronounce, for sa, se, si so, su, to say, sa, see, si, so, soo: as if she had bid me to see her sow: when as (e) should be sounded like the sea, and (su) as to sue one at Law.

Rob. But let me returne to oppose you. How were we taught to find out the naturall sound of consonants?

John. By the speech of a stutterer or stammerer, as to observe how he laboureth to * sound the first letter of a word; as if the stammerer would pronounce Lord, before he can bring it forth, he expresseth the sound of (l,) which is the first letter, and so of all the other consonants.

* For letters were first deuised according to sounds

Rob. How many wayes may you expresse this sound si?

John. Onely three: si, ci, and sci or xi, which is (csi.)

Rob. Now haue you erred as well as I: for (ti) before a vowell doth commonly sound (si,) and now I will giue you ouer for this time; but I will challenge you againe to morrow both in some few questions, in some part of that which we haue learned, and also after euery lesson: and as you are in saying, I will marke where you misse, and therein will I deale with you.

John. Do your worst, I will prouide likewise for you, & neuer giue you ouer, vntill I haue gotten the victory; for I take

take not ſo much pleaſure in any thing elſe all day.

Robert. I am of your mind: for I haue heard our Maſter ſay, that this appoſing doth very much ſharpen our wits, helpe our memory, & many other commodities. But now let vs looke vnto our Catechiſme, for our Maſter will examine vs next in that.

Iohn. May, by your leaue, we ſhall firſt read ouer again all that we haue learned, with the Preface, Titles of the Chapters, and Notes in the margent of our Bookes, which we omitted before, becauſe they were too hard: for we ſhall goe no further before we be perfect in this.

The end of the ſecond Booke.

A ſhort Catechiſme.

VVHat Religion doe you profeſſe?

Chriſtian Religion.

What is Chriſtian Religion?

Acts 11. 16. Rom. 10. 9. 10. Acts 4. 12. It is the true profeſsion, beleeuing and following of thoſe things, which are commanded and taught vs by God in the holy Scriptures.

What call you the holy Scriptures?

2 Tim. 3. 16. 17. Deut. 4. 35. & 6. 4. The Word of God, contained in the Bookes of the Old and New Teſtament.

Doth this Scripture, or Word of God containe in it all points of true Religion, and euery thing neceſſary for the ſaluation of a Chriſtian?

Yea.

Tell me then from this Scripture, how many Gods there be?

Epheſ. 4. 6. 1 Tim. 1. 17. Iohn 4. 24. 1 Iohn 5. 7. Mat. 3. 16. 19. Mat. 28. 19. 1 Iohn 5. 7. Pſal. 19. 1, 7. and 29. 3, 4, 5. Rom. 1. 19. and 10, 18. One.

What is God?

An euerlaſting Spirit, Immortall, Inuiſible, moſt ſtrong, and onely wiſe.

How many perſons are there?

Three.

Which be they?

The Father, the Sonne, and the Holy Ghoſt.

How is God knowne?

By his Workes, Word, and Spirit.

Who

Who created the world?
* God. *Heb. 11.3. Gen.1.1.*
Whereof did he create it? *Gen.1.27. 1 Cor.8.6.*
Of nothing, and that by his Word. *Ephes.4.24.*
Who made you? God the Father. *Gen.1.27. Rom.11.36.*
How did he create you?
In holinesse and righteousnesse.
Why were you thus created?
To glorifie him.
Are you able to doe this of your selfe?
No. *Ro.3.10,11,12. Rom.3.23.*
Why so? *1 Ioh.1.8.13.*
Because I am a sinner. *Ro.5.12.28,29.*
How came you to bee a sinner, seeing you were so perfectly created?
By the fall of *Adam*.
What was his sinne?
Disobedience against God, in eating of the forbidden fruit. *Gen.3.6.*
How comes it to passe that you are become a sinner in Adam? *Rom.5.12.*
Because he was the Father of all Mankinde.
How proue you that you are a sinner?
By the testimony of mine owne conscience, and by the Law of God. *Rom.2.15. and 3.10.*
What is the Law of God? *Gal.3.19.*
A perfect rule of righteousnesse, commanding good and forbidding euill: the summe whereof is contained in the Commandements. *Psal.19.7.*
How many be there? Tenne. *Exod.34.28.*
Rehearse them.

1 Then God spake all these words, and said: I am the Lord thy God, which hath brought thee out of the land of *Egypt*, out of the house of bondage: Thou shalt haue none other Gods but mee. *Exod.20.1.*

2 Thou shalt not make to thy selfe any grauen Image, nor the likenesse of any thing that is in Heauen aboue, nor in the earth beneath, nor in the water vnder the earth; thou shalt not bow downe to them, nor worship them; for I the Lord thy God am a iealous God, and visit the sinnes of the Fathers vpon the Children, vnto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and shew mercie vnto thousands, to them that loue me, and keepe my Commandements.

3 Thou ſhalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vaine; for the Lord will not hold him guiltleſſe that taketh his Name in vaine.

4 Remember that thou keepe holy the Sabbath day; ſixe dayes ſhalt thou labour, and doe all that thou haſt to doe, but the ſeuenth day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou ſhalt doe no manner of worke, thou, and thy ſon, and thy daughter, thy man-ſeruant, and thy maid-ſeruant, thy cattell, and the ſtranger that is within thy gates: for in ſixe daies the Lord made heauen and earth, the ſea, and all that in them is, and reſted the ſeuenth day; Wherefore the Lord bleſſed the ſeuenth day, and hallowed it.

5 Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy dayes may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giueth thee.

6 Thou ſhalt doe no Murther.

7 Thou ſhalt not commit Adultery.

8 Thou ſhalt not ſteale.

9 Thou ſhalt not beare falſe witnes againſt thy neighbour.

10 Thou ſhalt not couet thy neighbours houſe, thou ſhalt not couet thy neighbours wife, nor his ſeruant, nor his maid, nor his Oxe, nor his Aſſe, nor any thing that is his.

Are theſe words, I am the Lord thy God, &c. *a Commandement, or Preface?*

A Preface to the whole Law.

How be the Commandements diuided?

Leu. 19.29. Into two Tables or parts.

Exod. 31.18. & 34.16. *How many be there of the firſt Table?*

Foure.

How many of the ſecond?

Sixe.

What doe the Commandements of the firſt Table teach you?

Mat. 22.37. My dutie towards God.

What doe the Commandements of the ſecond Table teach you?

Mat. 22.39. My dutie towards my neighbour.

Are you to vſe the Commandements as Prayers?

No: becauſe they be no Petitions, but Commandements.

Are you able to keepe them, without breaking any one of them in thought, word, or deed.

No.

Why?

Why?

Because I am ready and disposed by nature to offend both God and my neighbour. Ephes.2.3. Rom.3.10.

To what end then serueth the Law?

To shew vs our miserie, and to lead vs to Christ, and to be a rule euer after for the well ordering of our liues. Gal. 3. 24. Prou.2.18. Psal.119.105.

What is the punishment for the breach of the Law?

Eternall destruction both of bodie and soule. Rom.6.23.

Is there no way to escape it, and be saued?

Yes.

How?

By Iesus Christ. Acts 4.12.

Who is this Christ?

The Sonne of God, perfect God, and perfect man. Mat. 3. 17.

Could there no other meane or person bee found in Heauen or earth to saue you, but the Sonne of God must doe it? Rom.9.5. Esa. 9.6. Heb.1.6.

No verily.

Must he needs be God and Man?

Yes.

Why?

First, because he must dye for vs; and God cannot dye: therefore he must be man. Heb. 9. 22.

Secondly, hee must ouercome death, which, being onely man, he could not: therefore he must also be God. Heb.2.14. 1 Pet.1.9. and 2. 22.

How did he saue vs?

As hee was Man perfectly righteous, hee performed the perfect obedience of the Law, and satisfied the iustice of God for me. And as he was God, he ouercame death, and raised vp his body the third day. Heb. 4. 15. 1 Pet. 2. 24. and 4. 1. 1 Pet. 3. 18. Mat. 25. 46. and 7. 13. Reu. 22. 15.

Are all men partakers of this benefit of Redemption purchased by Christ?

No: there are a number that shall haue their part in Hell with the Deuill and his Angels. Gal. 3. 16. Heb. 10. 22. Rom. 4. 20, 21.

Who are they that shall haue their part in the death of Christ? Iohn 1. 12.

Onely such as truely beleeue. Acts 4. 12. 2 Thes. 3. 2.

What is faith? Phil. 2. 29.

Faith is a full assurance of my saluation in Iesus Christ alone. Mat. 16. 17.

Hath euery man this faith in himselfe? Rom. 10. 17.

No; for it is the gift of God, and not of nature.

How is faith gotten?

By the outward hearing of the Word of God preached, and the inward working of the Spirit.

How is it ſtrengthened and increaſed in you?

By the ſame preaching of the Word, and the vſe of the Sacraments and Prayer.

How ſhall any man know whether hee haue this true and ſauing faith, or no?

1 Cor.1.21. By the fruites and markes thereof.

Act.2.14. *What be the fruits and effects of faith?*

2 Cor.4.13. Ioh.1.31.&6.17 A hatred of all ſin, a continual care to pleaſe God in the duties commanded, an vnfaigned loue to Gods Word, and to his people.

Rehearſe the ſumme of your faith.

1 Pet.2.2. Act.2.37. Heb.11.7. Pſal.119.123. 1 Ioh.3.14. I beleeue in God the Father Almighty, maker of Heauen and earth, and in Ieſus Chriſt his only Son our Lord, which was conceiued by the holy Ghoſt, borne of the Virgin *Mary*, ſuffered vnder *Pontius Pilate*, was crucified, dead and buried, he deſcended into hell, the third day he roſe againe from the dead; he aſcended into heauen, and ſitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty, from thence ſhall hee come to iudge the quicke and the dead. I beleeue in the holy Ghoſt, the holy Catholike Church, the Communion of Saints, the forgiueneſſe of ſinnes, the reſurrection of the body, and the life euerlaſting, *Amen*.

How many parts be there of this Creed? Two.

Which be they?

The firſt is of God, the ſecond is of the Church.

Let vs now come to the meanes of ſtrengthening of faith; as of the Sacrament and Prayer: and firſt, What is a Sacrament?

Rom.4.11. A Sacrament is a ſeale and pledge of thoſe benefits of my ſaluation, which I receiue by Chriſt.

How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God?

Two.

Which be they.

Mat.28.19. & 26.26. Baptiſme and the Supper of the Lord.

Who ordained them?

1 Cor.11.23. The Lord Ieſus.

To what end?

To ſtrengthen our faith, and to further our repentance.

How many things are to be considered in a Sacrament?

Two.

Which be they?

The signe, and the thing signified. Gen.17.11.

In Baptisme, what is the signe? Rom.4.11.

Water. Act.8.26.

What is the thing signified?

The washing away of my sinnes by the blood of Christ. Iohn 3.5.

How is your faith strengthned by Baptisme?

By Baptisme I am receiued into the family and congregation of the Lord, and am thereby fully assured, that both my sinnes are forgiuen me, and the punishment due to the same. Mar 16.16. Act.2.13.

What doe you professe in Baptisme?

To dye vnto sinne, and to liue vnto righteousnesse. Rom.6.3.

In the Supper of the Lord, what be the signes that may be seene?

Bread and Wine.

What doe they signifie?

The body and blood of Christ. Mat.26.26,27.

How is your faith strengthened by the Supper of the Lord? 1 Cor.11.23, 24,25.

By the Supper of the Lord my faith is strengthened, that as I receiue the Bread and Wine into my body to become mine; so doth my soule receiue withall Iesus Christ, with all the benefits of his death, to be wholly mine.

Is the Bread and Wine turned into the naturall body and bloud of Christ, flesh, bloud, and bone?

No, the Bread and Wine of their own nature are not changed, but in vse they differ from other common bread & wine, becausse they be approued of God, to bee signes of the bodie and bloud of Christ. Gen.17.10.11. Exod.12.11.

Why then doth Christ say, This is my body.

It is a figuratiue speech, vsuall in the Scriptures as Circumcision is called the Couenant: the Lambe is called the Passeouer: and yet is not the Couenant, nor the Passeouer, but a signe of it.

How doe you eate Christs body, and drinke his bloud?

Spiritually, and by faith. Iohn 6.63.

Are all persons without exception to be admitted to the Supper of the Lord?

No.

Who are not to be admitted?

1 Cor. 11. 18. Tit. 3. 10. Children, Fooles, Mad-men, Ignorant persons, knowne Heretiques, open and notorious sinners not repenting.

What must he doe, that will come worthily to the Supper of the Lord?

He must proue and examine himselfe.

Wherein must he examine himselfe?

1 Cor. 11. 28, 29. First, what knowledge he hath in the Principles of Religion, and specially in the matter of the Sacrament.

Secondly, whether he hath true faith in Iesus Christ, or no.

Mat. 5. 23. Rom. 12. 18. Heb. 12. 14. Thirdly, whether he be penitent and sorie for his sins past, purposing to leaue them, and to liue godly, endeuouring himselfe to bee in brotherly loue and charity with all men.

Then it seemeth there be some, who albeit they come, yet they lose the benefit of this Communion in themselues.

Yea.

Who be they.

1 Cor. 11. 30. 2 Cor. 11. 30. Such as come not in faith, and are not grieued for their sins past; as hypocrites, euill men, Church-Papists, priuate enemies to Gods Word; and so many of the godly as come not sufficiently prepared, procure a punishment.

What is the other helpe you haue to increase faith.

Prayer.

What is Prayer?

Rom. 8. 26. Iames 1. 6. 1 Ioh. 5. 14. Prayer, is a spirituall action of faith, wherein wee require of God, in the Name of Christ, all things necessary to his glorie, and our comfort.

To whom must you pray?

Psal. 50. 14, 15. To God onely.

In whose Name?

Iohn 16. 23. In the Name of Christ.

Then you may not pray to Saints or Angels, or to God in the name of Saint or Angell.

No.

Why?

Because there is neither commandement, promise, nor example in the Scripture for it.

How must you pray?

As Christ hath taught me, saying;

Our

Our Father which art in heauen, hallowed bee thy Name: Thy Kingdome come: Thy will bee done in earth as it is in Heauen: Giue vs this day our daily bread: And forgiue vs our treſpaſſes, as we forgiue them that treſpaſſe againſt vs: And leade vs not into temptation: But deliuer vs from euill: For thine is the Kingdome, the power, and the glory, for euer. *Amen.* Mat 6.9.

How many Petitions be there in this Prayer?

Sixe: three concerning the glory of God, and three our own neceſsities.

What are theſe words, Our Father which art in heauen?

A Preface or Introduction to Prayer.

What are theſe words, For thine is the Kingdome, the power and the glory, for euer?

The concluſion of the Prayer. Pſal. 116.12,13

What doe you owe to God for all his benefits? Ephe. 5.10.

Thankſgiuing. Deu. 8.3.6, &c.

Is it enough that you thanke him with your lips alone?

No: but I muſt be obedient to his Lawes and Commandements: which grace the Lord grant me. *Amen.*

Sundry neceſſary obſeruations of a Chriſtian.

1 THat we keepe a narrow watch ouer our hearts, words and deeds continually. 1 Pet. 1.15.

2 That with all care the time be redeemed, which hath beene idlely, careleſly and vnprofitably ſpent. Epheſ. 5.16. Coloſ. 4.5.

3 That once in the day, at the leaſt, priuate prayer and meditation be vſed. Coloſ. 2.2. Luke 14.15,16. Deu. 4.9. & 6.7.

4 That care be had to doe and receiue good in company. Gen. 18.19.

5 That our Familie bee with diligence and regard inſtructed, watched ouer, and gouerned. Pro. 31.27, 28. Colo. 3.1.

6 That no more time or care be beſtowed in matters of the world, than muſt needs. Heb. 13.16. Gal. 6.10. Coloſ. 3.5.

7 That we ſtir vp our ſelues to liberality to Gods Saints. Epheſ. 5.34.

8 That we giue not the leaſt bridle to wandering luſts and affections. Mat. 16.24. Dan. 9.34. &c. 20.

9 That wee prepare our ſelues to beare the croſſe, by what meanes it ſhall pleaſe God to exerciſe vs. Lament. 1.1.

10 That we beſtowe ſome time, not only in mourning for our

our owne ſinne, but alſo for the ſinnes of the time and age wherein we liue.

1 Cor 1 7. Tit. 2, 2, 13.

11 That wee looke daily for the comming of our Lord Ieſus Chriſt, for our full deliuerance out of this life.

12 That we vſe (as we ſhall haue opportunitie) at leaſt, as we ſhall haue neceſsitie, to acquaint our ſelues with ſome godly and faithfull perſon, with whom wee may conferre of our Chriſtian eſtate, and open our doubts, to the quickening of Gods graces in vs.

Iam. 5. 13.

Eccleſ. 7. 4. Phil. 1. 23. Reuel. 22. 24.

13 That we obſerue the departure of men out of this life; their mortality, the vanitie and alteration of things below, the more to contemne the world, and to continue our longing after the life to come. And that we meditate and muſe often of our owne death, and going out of this life, how wee muſt lie in the graue, all our glory put off; which will ſerue to beate downe the pride of life that is in vs.

Deut. 11. 19, 20 Ioſuah 1. 8. Pſal. 1. 2. Dan. 9. 2. Nehem. 9. 38. 2 Chro. 34. 31. 1 Pet. 1. 14.

14 That wee read ſomewhat daily of the holy Scriptures, for the further increaſe of our knowledge.

15 That we enter into couenant with the Lord to ſtriue againſt all ſinne, and eſpecially againſt the ſpeciall ſins and corruptions of our hearts and liues, wherein we haue moſt diſhonoured the Lord, and haue raiſed vp moſt guiltineſſe to our owne conſcience, and that wee carefully ſee our couenant bee kept and continued.

2 Pet. 2. 20, 21, (22. Mat. 18. 8. 1 Theſ. 5. 22.

16 That we marke how ſinne dyeth and is weakened in vs; and that we turne not to our old ſinnes againe, but wiſely auoid all occaſions to ſinne.

Reu. 2. 4. Iam. 1. 19. Iam. 1. 22. Rom. 2. 13. Eccleſ. 4. 17.

17 That we fall not from our firſt loue, but continue ſtill our affections to the liking of Gods Word, and all the holy exerciſes of Religion, diligently hearing it, and faithfully practiſing the ſame in our liues and conuerſations: that we prepare our ſelues before we come, and meditate and conferre of that we heare, either by our ſelues, or with others; and ſo marke our daily profit in Religion.

Epheſ. 5. 20. Pſal. 116. 17. & 118. 15. Phil. 1. 13. 2 Tim. 4. 7, 8.

18 That we be often occupied in meditating on Gods benefits and workes, and ſound forth his praiſes for the ſame.

19 That we exerciſe our faith, by taking comfort and delight in the great benefit of our redemption by Chriſt, and the fruition of Gods preſence, in his glorious bleſſed Kingdome.

20 Laſt.

20 Laſtly, that we make not theſe holy practiſes of repentance common in time, nor vſe them for courſe.

A Prayer framed according to this Catechiſme.

ALmighty God, & moſt mercifull Father in Ieſus Chriſt, as thou haſt plainly ſet before vs our curſed ſtate, in the cleare glaſſe of thy heauenly Word; ſo we beſeech thee open our eyes to ſee it, & pierce our hearts to feele it by the inward working of thy holy Spirit. For we (Lord) are moſt vain and vile creatures, iuſtly tainted with the rebellion of our firſt parent, conceiued in ſinne, bondſlaues of Satan, neceſſarily, and yet willingly, ſeruing diuers luſts, and committing innumerable ſins againſt thy Maieſty, wherby we deſerue moſt iuſtly to endure all miſeries in this life, and to be tormented in hell for euer. But bleſſed be thy Name (O Lord our God) who when there was no power in vs, no not ſo much as any deſire or endeuour to get out of this wofull eſtate, haſt made vs ſee and feele in what caſe we were, and prouided a moſt ſoueraigne remedy for vs, euen thy deare and only begotten Son, whom thou haſt freely offered to vs, not only kindling in vs a deſire to enioy him, but enabling vs by a true & liuely faith to lay hold vpon him, & to be partakers of all his benefits, to the ſaluation of our ſoules. And now, Lord, that it hath pleaſed thee by faith to ioyne vs to thy Son Ieſus Chriſt, and by thy Spirit to make vs members of his body, we humbly pray thee by the ſame Spirit, to renue vs daily according to thine owne Image: worke in our hearts a daily increaſe of true faith and repentance, and in our liues a holy and comfortable change. O God, enable vs in all good meaſure, to walke worthy of all thy mercies, and to ſerue thee, who haſt created and choſen vs; and thy Son, who hath redeemed vs from death, and made vs heyres of glory: and thy bleſſed Spirit, who doth continually ſanctifie and keepe vs, with faith, feare and zeale, in true holineſſe and righteouſneſſe, all the dayes of our life. Finally, ſeeing of thine infinite goodnes and mercy thou haſt appointed diuers excellent and holy meanes, for the daily increaſe of thy graces in vs, and for the confirming and quickening of vs in a Chriſtian conuerſation, wee humbly beſeech thee to grant all thoſe good meanes vnto vs, and to continue

them among vs, giuing vs grace to vse them purely, constantly, and zealously, to the glory of thy name, and profit of our brethren, and saluation of our soules, through Iesus Christ: to whom, with thee, O Father, and the Holy Ghost, be giuen all honour and glory for euer. *Amen.*

A Thanksgiuing for meat.

O My heauenly Father, I thanke thee through Iesus Christ, for making these Creatures to serue me, and for giuing me leaue to feed on them: now I humbly pray thee to giue me grace moderately & soberly to vse them, that my bodily health may be stil continued to thy glory, the good of others, and mine owne comfort in Iesus Christ. *Amen.*

A Thanksgiuing after meat.

O Lord, feeling my body to be refreshed with meate and drinke, and my mind also fitter to doe those things that thou requirest of me, let it now be my meat to doe thy will, and those workes which belong to my duty, with all cheerefulnesse and good conscience, that for these, and all other thy mercies, my thankfulnesse in heart, word and deed, may be acceptable in thy sight, to the end of my life, through Iesus Christ; to whom, with thee & the Holy Ghost, be all honour, glory and thanksgiuing, now and euer, *Amen.*

A Prayer for the Morning.

O Lord our heauenly Father, wee thy poore and wretched creatures, giue thee most humble and hearty thanks for our quiet and safe sleepe and for raising vs vp from the same: we beseech thee for Christs sake to prosper vs this day in our labour and trauel, that it may be to the discharge of our duty in our vocations: principally to thy glory; next, to the profit of the Church and Common weale; and last of all, to the benefit & content of our Masters. Grant, deare Father, that we may cheerefully and conscionably doe our businesse and labors, not as men pleasers, but as seruing thee our God, knowing thee to be the chiefe Master of vs, and that thou seest and beholdest vs with thy fatherly eyes, who hast promised reward to them that faithfully and truely walke in their vo-

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cation & threatned euerlasting death & damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly doe their workes and labours; we beseech thee, O heauenly Father, to giue vs the strength of thy Spirit, that godly & gladly we may ouercome our labors, and that the tediousnesse of this irksome labour which thou for our sinnes hast powred vpon all mankinde, may seeme to vs delectable and sweet. Fulfill now, O Lord, these our requests, for thy Son our Sauiours sake in whose name we pray as he himselfe hath taught vs, *Our Father, &c.*

A Prayer for the Euening.

MOst mercifull God & tender Father, which besides thy inestimable mercies declared and giuen vnto vs in the making of the world for our sakes, in the redeeming of vs by the death of thy deare Son Iesus Christ, in the calling of vs to the knowledge of thy blessed word, in keeping of vs hitherto in thy holy Church, & in thy most gracious gouerning of vs, and in all things hitherto for our singular wealth & commodity, hast also most fatherly cared for vs, kept vs this day frō all dangers both of soule and body, giuing vs health, food, apparell and all other things necessary for the comfort and succour of this poore and miserable life, which many other doe want: for these, and all other thy good gifts and gracious benefits, which thou of thine owne goodnes only and fatherly prouidence, hast hitherto poured vpon vs, and doest presently poure vpon vs and many other, wee most humbly thanke thee, and praise thy holy Name; beseeching thee, that as all things are now hidden, by meanes of the darknesse which thou hast sent ouer the earth, so thou wouldest vouchsafe to hide and bury all our sins, which this day, or at any time heretofore we haue committed against thy holy Cōmandement: and as we now purpose to lay our bodies to rest, so grant the guard of thy good Angels to keep the same this night and for euermore: and whensoeuer our last sleep of death shal come, grant that it may be in thee, good Father: so that our bodies may rest both temporally and eternally, to thy glory, and our ioy, through Iesus Christ our Lord. So be it.

The 119. Psalme.

BLessed are those that are vndefiled in their way: & walke in the Law of the Lord.

2 Blessed are they that keepe his testimonies, and seeke him with their whole heart.

3 For they which doe no wickednesse walke in his waies.

4 Thou hast charged that wee shall diligently keepe thy Commandements.

5 O that my wayes were made so direct, that I may keep thy statutes.

6 So shall I not be confounded, whilst I haue respect vnto all thy Commandements.

7 I will thanke thee with an vnfaigned heart; when I shall haue learned the iudgements of thy righteousnesse.

8 I will keepe thy Ceremonies: O forsake me not vtterly.

The second Part.

1 VVHerewith shall a yong man cleanse his way? euen by ruling himselfe after thy Word.

2 With my whole heart haue I sought thee: O let me not goe wrong out of thy Commandements.

3 Thy words haue I hid within my heart, that I should not sinne against thee.

4 Blessed art thou, (O Lord) O teach me thy Statutes.

5 With my lips haue I beene telling of all the Iudgements of thy mouth.

6 I haue had as great delight in the way of thy Testimonies, as in all manner of riches.

7 I will talke of thy Commandements, and haue respect vnto thy wayes.

8 My delight shall be in thy statutes, and I will not forget thy Word.

Prouerbs, Chapter 4.

1 HEare, O ye children, the instruction of a Father, and giue eare to learne vnderstanding.

2 For I doe giue you a good doctrine: therefore forsake ye not my Law.

3 For I was my Fathers Sonne, tender and deare in the sight of my Mother.

4 When he taught me & said vnto me, let thine heart hold fast my words, keepe my commandements & thou shalt liue.

5 Get wisdome, get vnderstanding, forget not, neither decline from the words of my mouth.

6 For-

6 Forſake her not, and ſhe ſhall keepe thee: loue her, and ſhe ſhall preſerue thee.

7 Wiſdome is the beginning: get wiſdome therefore, and aboue all poſſeſsions get vnderſtanding.

8 Exalt her, and ſhe ſhall exalt thee: ſhee ſhall bring thee to honour, if thou embrace her.

9 She ſhall giue a comely ornament vnto thy head: yea, ſhe ſhall giue thee a Crowne of glory.

10 Heare, my ſonne, and receiue my words, and the yeers of thy life ſhall be many.

11 I haue taught thee in the way of wiſdome, and ledde thee in the paths of righteouſneſſe.

12 When thou goeſt, thy gate ſhall not be ſtrait, and when thou runneſt, thou ſhalt not fall.

13 Take hold of inſtruction, and leaue not: keepe her, for ſhe is thy life.

14 Enter not into the way of the wicked, and walke not in the way of euill men.

15 Auoid it, and goe not by it; turne from it, and paſſe by.

16 For they cannot ſleepe, except they haue done euill, and their ſleepe departeth, except they cauſe ſome to fall.

17 For they eate the bread of wickedneſſe, and drinke the wine of violence.

18 But the way of the righteous ſhineth as the light, that ſhineth more and more vnto the perfect day.

19 The way of the wicked is as the darknes: they know not wherein they fall.

20 My ſonne hearken vnto my words, incline thine eare vnto my ſayings.

21 Let them not depart from thine eyes, but keepe them in the middeſt of mine heart.

22 For they are life vnto thoſe that find them, and health vnto all their fleſh. (life.

23 Keep thy heart with all diligence, for thereout cõmeth

24 Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put wicked lips farre from thee.

25 Let thine eyes behold the right, let thine eyelids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the path of thy feet, and let all thy waies be ordered aright.

17 Turne not to the right hand nor to the left, but remoue thy foot from euill.

The first Psalme.

THe man is bleſt that hath not bent
to wicked read his eare,
Nor led his life as ſinners doe,
nor ſate in ſcorners chaire.
2 But in the Law of God the Lord
doth ſet his whole delight,
And in that law doth exerciſe
himſelfe both day and night.

3 He ſhall be like the tree that groweth
faſt by the waters ſide:
Which bringeth forth moſt pleaſant fruit
in her due time and tide.
4 Whoſe leafe ſhall neuer fade nor fall,
but flouriſh ſtill and ſtand:
Euen ſo all things ſhall proſper well,
that this man takes in hand.

5 So ſhall not the vngodly men,
they ſhall be nothing ſo;
But as the duſt which from the earth
the wind driues to and fro.
6 Therefore ſhall not the wicked men
in iudgement ſtand vpright;
Nor yet the ſinners with the iuſt,
ſhall come in place or ſight.

7 For why? the way of godly men,
vnto the Lord is knowne,
And eke the way of wicked men
ſhall quite be ouerthrowne.

The fourth Psalme.

O God that art my righteouſneſſe,
Lord heare me when I call.

Thou

Thou haſt ſet me at libertie,
when I was bound and thrall.
Haue mercy, Lord, therefore on me,
and grant me my requeſt;
For vnto thee vnceſſantly,
to cry I will not reſt.

3 O mortall men, how long will yee
my glory thus deſpiſe?
Why wander ye in vanitie,
and follow after lies?
4 Know ye that good and godly men
the Lord doth take and chuſe,
And when to him I make my plaint,
he doth me not refuſe.

5 Sinne not, but ſtand in awe therefore,
examine well your heart,
And in your chamber quietly,
ſee you your ſelues conuert.
6 Offer to God the ſacrifice
of righteouſneſſe, I ſay,
And looke that in the liuing Lord
you put your truſt alway.

7 The greater ſort craue worldly goods,
and riches doe embrace,
But, Lord, grant vs thy countenance,
thy fauour and thy grace:
8 For thou therby ſhalt make my heart
more ioyfull and more glad,
Then they that of their corne and wine
full great increaſe haue had.

9 In peace therefore lie downe will I,
taking my reſt and ſleepe:
For thou onely wilt me, O Lord,
alone in ſafety keepe.

The 50. Pſalme.

THe mighty God,
th'eternall hath thus ſpoke:
And all the world
he will call and pronoke;
Euen from the Eaſt,
and ſo forth to the Weſt:
2 From toward Sion,
which place him liketh beſt:
God will appeare,
in beauty moſt excellent:
3 Our God will come,
before that long time be ſpent.

Deuouring fire
ſhall goe before his face:
A great tempeſt
ſhall round about him trace.
4 Then ſhall he call
the earth and heauens bright,
To iudge his folke
with equity and right;
5 Saying, Goe to,
and now my Saints aſſemble:
My pact they keepe,
their gifts doe not diſſemble.

6 The heauens ſhall
declare his righteouſneſſe:
For God is Iudge
of all things more and leſſe.
7 Heare, my people,
for I will now reueale:
Liſt Iſrael,
I will thee nought conceale:
Thy God, thy God
am I, and will not blame thee,
8 For giuing not
all manner offrings to me.

9 I haue no neede
to take of thee at all,
Goats of thy fold,
or Calfe out of thy ſtall;
10 For all the beaſts
are mine within the woods:
On thouſand hils
cattell are mine owne goods.
11 I know for mine
all birds that are on mountaines,
All beaſts are mine,
which haunt the fields and fountaines.

The 51. Pſalme. The firſt part.

O Lord conſider my diſtreſſe,
and now with ſpeed ſome pity take,
My ſinnes deface, my faults redreſſe,
good Lord, for thy great mercies ſake.
2 Waſh me (O Lord) and make me cleane
from this vniuſt and ſinfull act.
And purifie yet once againe,
my hainous crime and bloudy fact.

3 Remorſe and ſorrow doe conſtraine
me to acknowledge mine exceſſe:
My ſinnes, alas, doe ſtill remaine
before my face without releaſe.
4 For thee alone I haue offended,
commiting euill in thy ſight:
And if I were therefore condemned,
yet were thy iudgements iuſt and right.

5 It is too manifeſt, alas,
that firſt I was conceiu'd in ſin,
Yea, of my mother ſo borne was,
and yet vile wretch remaine therein.
6 Alſo behold, Lord, thou doſt loue
the inward truth of a pure heart:
Therefore thy wiſdome from aboue,
thou haſt reueal'd me to conuert.

7 If thou with hyſope purge this blot,
I ſhall be cleerer then the glaſſe:
And if thou waſh away my ſpot,
the ſnow in whiteneſſe ſhall I paſſe.
8 Therefore, O Lord, ſuch ioy me ſend,
that inwardly I may finde grace:
And that my ſtrength may now amend,
which thou haſt ſwag'd for my treſpaſſe.

9 Turne backe thy face and frowning ire,
for I haue felt enough thy hand;
And purge my ſinnes, I thee deſire,
which doe in number paſſe the ſand.
10 Make new mine heart within my breſt;
and frame it to thy holy will:
Thy conſtant Spirit in me let reſt,
which may theſe raging enemies kill.

The 67. Pſalme.

HAue mercie on vs, Lord,
and grant to vs thy grace:
To ſhew to vs, do thou accord,
the brightneſſe of thy face:
2 That all the earth may know
the way to godly wealth,
And all the nations on a row,
may ſee thy ſauing health.

3 Let all the world, O God,
giue praiſe vnto thy Name,
O let the people all abroad,
extoll and laud the ſame.
4 Throughout the world ſo wide,
let all reioyce with mirth:
For thou with truth and right doſt guide
the Nations of the earth.

5 Let all the world, O God,
giue praiſe vnto thy Name:

O let the people all abroad,
extoll and laud the ſame.
6 Then ſhall the earth increaſe,
great ſtore of frnit ſhall fall,
And then our God, the God of peace,
ſhall bleſſe vs eke withall.

7 God ſhall vs bleſſe, I ſay,
and then both farre and neere,
The folke throughout the earth alway,
of him ſhall ſtand in feare.

The 104. Pſalme.

MY ſoule, praiſe the Lord,
ſpeake good of his Name:
O Lord our great God,
how doſt thou appeare?
So paſsing in glory,
that great is thy fame;
Honour and Maieſtie
in thee ſhine moſt cleere.

2 With light, as a robe,
thou haſt thee beclad,
Whereby all the earth
thy greatneſſe may ſee:
The Heauens in ſort,
thou alſo haſt ſpred,
That it to a curtaine
compared may be.

3 His Chamber-beames lye
in the clouds full ſure:
Which as his chariots
are made to beare;
And there with much ſwiftneſſe,
his courſe doth endure;
Vpon the wings riding
of winde in the ayre.

4 He maketh his ſpirits
As Heraulds to goe;
And lightning to ſerue,
we ſee alſo preſt:
His will to accompliſh,
they run to and fro,
To ſaue or conſume things,
as ſeemeth him beſt.

5 He grounded the earth
ſo firmely and faſt,
That it once to moue,
none ſhall haue ſuch power:
The deepe a faire couering
for it made thou haſt,
Which by his owne nature
the hils would deuoure.

6 But at thy rebuke
the waters doe flie,
And ſo giue due place,
thy word to obey:
At thy voice of thunder,
ſo fearefull they be,
That in their great raging
they haſt ſoone away.

7 The Mountaines full hie,
they then vp aſcend,
If thou doe but ſpeake,
thy word they fulfill:
So likewiſe the vallies
moſt quickly deſcend,
Where thou them appointeſt,
remaine they doe ſtill.

8 Their bounds thou haſt ſet,
how farre they ſhall goe,
So as in their rage,

not.

not that passe they can:
For God hath appointed,
they shall not returne,
The earth to destroy more,
which was made for man.

The 112. Psalme.

THe man is blest that God doth feare,
And that his lawes doth loue indeed,
2 His seed on earth God will vp reare,
And blesse such as from him proceed.
3 His house with good he will fulfill,
His righteousnesse endure shall still.

4 vnto the righteous doth arise,
In trouble ioy, in darknesse light:
5 Compassion is in his eyes,
And mercy alwayes in his sight:
6 Yea pitty moueth such to lend,
He doth by iustice things expend.

7 And surely such shall neuer faile,
For in remembrance had is he.
8 No tidings ill can make him quaile,
Who in the Lord sure hope doth see.
9 His heart is firme, his feare is past,
For he shall see his foes downe cast.

10 He did well for the poore prouide,
His righteousnesse shall still remaine;
11 And his estate with praise abide,
Though that the wicked man disdaine:
12 Yea, gnash his teeth thereat shall he,
And so consume, his state to see.

The 113. Psalme.

YE children which doe serue the Lord,
Praise ye his Name with one accord;
Yea blessed be alwayes his Name:
2 Who from the rising of the Sunne,

Till it returne where it begunne,
Is to be praiſed with great fame.
4 The Lord all people doth ſurmount,
As for his glory we may count,
Aboue the Heauens high to be.
5 With God the Lord who may compare,
Whoſe dwellings in the Heauens are?
Of ſuch great power and force is he.

6 He doth abaſe himſelfe, we know,
Things to behold, both here below,
And alſo in Heauen aboue:
7 The needy out of duſt to draw,
And eke the poore which help none ſaw,
His onely mercie did him moue:
8 And ſo him ſet in high degree,
With Princes of great dignitie,
That rule his people with great fame.
9 The barren he doth make to beare,
And eke with ioy her fruit to reare,
Therefore praiſe ye his holy Name.

The 120. Pſalme.

IN trouble and in thrall,
Vnto the Lord I call,
And he doth me comfort.
2 Deliuer me, I ſay,
From lying lips alway,
And tongues of falſe report.

3 What vantage or what thing,
Get'ſt thou thus for to ſting,
Thou falſe and flattering lyer?
4 Thy tongue doth hurt, I weene,
No leſſe then Arrowes keene,
Of hot conſuming fire.

5 Alas, too long I ſlacke,
Within theſe tents ſo blacke,
Which Kedars are by name:

6 By whom the flocke elect,
And all of *Isaacs* sect,
Are put to open shame.

7 With them that peace did hate,
I came a peace to make,
And set a quiet life.
8 But when my tale was told,
Causelesse I was controld,
By them that would haue strife.

The 126. Psalme.

WHen that the Lord
again his Sion had forth brought
From bondage great,
and also seruitude extreme:
This worke was such,
as did surmount mans heart & thought:
So that we were
much like to them that vse to dreame:
Our mouthes were
with laughter filled then,
And eke our tongues
did shew vs ioyfull men.

2 The Heathen folke
were forced then this to confesse,
How that the Lord,
for them also great things had done.
3 But much more we,
and therefore can confesse no lesse:
Wherefore to ioy
we haue good cause, as we begun.
4 O Lord, goe forth,
thou canst our bondage end:
As to Desarts
the flowing riuers send.

5 Full true it is
that they which sow in teares indeed,

A time will come,
when they ſhall reape in mirth and ioy:
6 They went and wept
in bearing of their precious ſeed:
For that their foes
full oftentimes did them annoy:
But their returne
with ioy they ſhall ſure ſee,
Their ſheaues home bring,
and not impaired bee.

The 148. Pſalme.

GIue laud vnto the Lord,
From Heauen that is ſo hie:
Praiſe him in deed and word,
Aboue the ſtarrie Skie.
2 And alſo yee,
His Angels all,
Armies royall,
Praiſe him with glee.

3 Praiſe him both Sunne and Moone,
Which are ſo cleere and bright,
The ſame of you be done,
Ye glittering Starres of light.
4 And eke no leſſe,
Ye heauens faire,
And clouds of the ayre,
His laud expreſſe.
5 For at his word they were
All formed as we ſee;
At his voice did appeare
All things in their degree;
6 Which he ſet faſt:
To them he made
A law and trade,
For aye to laſt.

The Schoole-maſter to his Scholler.

MY child and Scholler, take good heed
vnto the words that heere are ſet,
And ſee you doe accordingly,
or elſe be ſure you ſhall be beat.

Firſt I command thee God to ſerue,
then to thy parents dutie yeeld;
Vnto all men be courteous,
and manerly in towne and field.

Your clothes vnbuttoned doe not vſe,
let not your hoſe vngartered be;
Haue Handkercheife in readineſſe;
waſh hands and face, or ſee not me.

Loſe not your Bookes, Ink-horne or pen,
nor girdle, garter, hat or band;
Let ſhooes be ty'de, pin ſhirt-band cloſe,
keepe well your points at any hand.

If broken-hos'd or ſhoo'd you goe,
or ſlouenly in your array,
Without a girdle, or vntruſt,
then you and I muſt make a fray.

If that you cry or talke aloud,
or bookes doe rend, or ſtrike with knife,
Or laugh, or play vnlawfully,
then you and I muſt be at ſtrife.

If that you curſe, miſcall or ſweare,
if that you picke, filch, ſteale or lye;
If you forget a Schollers part,
then muſt you ſure your points vntye.

If to the Schoole you doe not goe,
when time doth call you to the ſame,

Or if you loyter in the ſtreets,
when we do meet, then looke for blame.

Wherefore (my child) behaue thy ſelfe
ſo decently at all aſſayes,
That thou maiſt purchaſe parents loue,
and eke obtaine thy maſters praiſe.

The firſt part of Arithmeticke, called Numeration.

ALL numbers are made by the diuers placing of theſe nine figures: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9. and this circle (0) called a Cypher. Now looke how many of theſe ſtand together, in ſo many ſeuerall places they muſt needs ſtand. But marke, that thou call that which is next the right hand, the firſt place and ſo go (as it were) backward, calling the next vnto him toward the left hand, the ſecond place, the next the third place, and ſo forth, as far as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any figure ſtandeth from the firſt place, the greater he is: euery following place being greater by tenne times, than that next before; as 5 in the firſt place is but fiue, but in the ſecond place ten times fiue; that is fiue times tenne, which is fiftie: in the third place, fiue hundred; in the fourth place, fiue thouſand; and in the fifth place, fiftie thouſand: and ſo thou maiſt proceed. As for example: the number thus placed, 1627 being this preſent yeere from the birth of Chriſt, is one thouſand ſix hundred twenty ſeuen. And this number, 5549. being this preſent yeere from the Creation, (though otherwiſe commonly taken) is fiue thouſand fiue hundred fortie nine. But my booke growing greater than I purpoſed; pardon mee (I pray thee) though I breake off this matter ſooner than (peraduenture thou maiſt thinke) I promiſed.

Directions for the ignorant.

FOr thy better vnderſtanding this briefe *Chronology* following, I thought good to aduertiſe thee thus much. Thou muſt firſt be perfect in the numbers aboue, ſo far as concerned the fourth place. Then marke how I haue diuided the yeers of the world into fiue parts, called *fiue periods*: which I, for plainneſſe ſake, ſticke not to call Chapters: therefore I be-

gin my account fiue times, beſt anſwering (as I thinke) thy demaunds, when ſuch one liued, or ſuch a thing done: for thou commonly moueſt thy queſtion one of theſe fiue wayes; either how long was it after the Creation? or how long after the Floud? how long after the departure out of *Egypt*, and the Law giuen? how long before Chriſt? or how long after Chriſt? as thou thinkeſt it neereſt one of theſe times. If then thou findeſt the name thou ſeekeſt, and the yeere ſet by it, look vpward from thence to the beginning of that Chapter, and thou ſhalt ſee how long that thing thou ſeekeſt, was from the time mentioned in the title of that Chapter. Further, I haue ſet it down (as thou ſeeſt) in a diuers letter, according to the diuerſitie of the matter. If then thou ſeekeſt for any thing proper to the Bible, or Eccleſiaſticall Story, ſeeke in the *Romane & Italica* letter, which thou vſeſt to call the *Latine* letter, and paſſe ouer thoſe in the *Engliſh* letter, for they concerne not thy purpoſe. Againe, if thou be a Grammar Scholler, or other, that wouldeſt finde ſomething only concerning any prophane Author, ſeeke onely in the *Engliſh* letter, paſsing ouer the other. And becauſe I deſire breuity, I haue omitted the Kings of *Iſrael*, *Egypt*, *Aſſyria*; &c. and the Prophets which wrote not, whoſe times thou mayeſt eaſily find, by conference with the *Iudges*, and Kings of *Iudah*. And note, that (y) alone ſtanding by any number, ſignifieth (*yeere.*) Finally, my firſt purpoſe in making it, was for thy ſake that learneſt reading. Therefore reade them ſo often, vntill thou canſt rnnne them ouer as faſt as any other Engliſh.

CHAP. I.

After the Creation.

God hauing made the World, and created Adam *and* Heuah; *their poſteritie was borne in theſe yeeres after, as followeth.*

Yeere.

130 Sheth.
235 Kenoſh.
325 Kenan.
395 Mahalaliel.
560 Iared.
622 Enoch.
687 Methuſalah.
874 Lamech.
1056 Noah.
1556 Iaphet.
1558 Shem.
1656 *The vniuerſall Flood, after which followeth the generation of* Shem.

CHAP. 2.

After the Floud.

Yeere.

2 Arphaxad.
37 Shelah.
67 Eber.
101 Peleg.
101 *Tower of Babel built.*
131 Reu.
163 Serug.
192 Nahor.
222 Terah.
292 Haran.
352 Abraham.
436 Ismael.
452 Sodom *destroyed.*
452 Isaac.
512 Iacob.
587 Reuben.
588 Simeon.
589 Leui.
589 Iudah.
600 Dan.
601 Naphtali.
601 Asher.
602 Issachar.
602 Gad.
602 Zebulon.
604 Ioseph.
619 Beniamin.

These twelue were the sonnes of Iacob, *called the twelue* Patriarks, *of whom came these* 12. *Tribes of* Israel.

Minerua.
629 Phares.
642 Hezron.
643 Iacob *went into Egypt, where they were* 215. *yeeres.*

Yeere.

Hercules Lyb.
Aram.
Prometheus.
Atlas.
Aminadab.
778 Aaron.
783 Moses.
Iob.
Naasson.
Salmon.
858 Moses *deliuered the children of Israel out of Egypt: then was the Law giuen.*

CHAP. 3.

After the Law giuen.

Phaeton burnt.
40 Iosua *brought the People out of the wildernesse into the Land of* Canaan, *and raigned* 18. *yeeres.*
48 Iubilies *began.*
58 Othoniel *iudged* Israel *forty yeeres, whereof* Cushan *the* Aramite *oppressed them eight yeeres.*

Radamanthus.

80 Boaz *of* Rahab.
98 Ehud *and* Shamgar *iudged* 80 *yeeres, whereof* Eglon *the* Moabite *oppressed* 18. *yeeres.*

Troas ruled in Dardania, and called it Troy.

Pegasus.
Orpheus.
178 Debora *and* Barak *iudged* 40. *yeeres, whereof* Iabin *and* Sisera *oppressed* 20 *yeeres.*

198 Obed

Yeere.

198 Obed *borne of* Ruth.

218 Gideon *iudged* 40. *yeeres, whereof the* Mideanites *oppressed* 7. *yeeres.*

Theseus.

258 Abimelech 3. *y.*

261 Tholay 23. *y.*

284 Iair *iudged* 22. *whereof the* Ammorites *and the* Philistims *oppressed* 18. *y.*

Amazons Battell against Thebes.

305 Iesse, *father of* Dauid, *by* Obed.

311 Ibzan *iudged* 7. *y.*

318 Elon 10. *y.*

Troy destroyed.

329 Abdon *the* Piranothite 8 *y.*

336 Samson 20. *y.*

In the time of these 6 Iudges *the* Philistims *oppressed.*

356 Ely *the Priest* 40 *y.*

397 Samuel *and* Saul 40. *y.*

332 **Brutus came into England, if the Story be true.**

437 Dauid *raigned* 40. *y.*

Nathan, Asap, Heman, *and* Ieduthum, *Prophets.*

477 Salomon *raigned* 40. *yeers, and* 481. *in his fourth yeere built the Temple, before the birth of Christ, about* 936. *y.*

Chap. 4.

Before Christ.

936 *Temple built.*

900 **Hesiod.**

Yeere.

899 Rehoboam *reigned ouer* Iudah 17. *y.*

882 Abijam 3. *y.*

878 Asa 14. *y.*

838 Iehoshaphat 25. *y.*

813 Iehoram 8. *y.*

805 Ahaziah 1. *y.*

804 Athalia 6. *y.*

798 Ioash 40. *y.*

758 Amaziah 29. *y.*

Ionah *propheseieth.*

743 **Rome built by Romulus vpon foure Hils, which are, Palatinus, Capitolinus, Esquilinus, Auentinus, and after enlarged by Seruius Tullus, within the Walles, with other three Hilles, Coelius, Viminalis, and Quirinalis.**

729 *Kingdome of Iudah void* 12. *yeeres.*

725 **Sardanapalus.**

718 Azariah 25. *y.*

Kingdome of Israel *voide* 22. *yeeres.*

700 **Numa Pompilius, the second Romane King.**

685 **Lycurgus the Lacedemonian.**

Ioel, Hosea, Amos *and* Isaiah *propheseied.*

Tullus Hostilius, the third Romane King.

677 Ioatham *ouer* Iudah 15. *y.*

Micaiah *also propheseied.*

662 Ahaz 15. *y.*

646 Ezekiah 29. *y.*

Yeere.

628 Salmanaſar *carried the ten Tribes of* Iſrael *captiue to* Babel, *from whence they neuer returned. And heere the race of the Kings of* Iſrael *ceaſed.* Merodachbaladan *begamne to bring the Empire from* Aſſher *to* Babel.

628 Simonides.
Ariſtoxenus.
Ancus Martius the fourth Romane King.
Archilochus, Zaleucus, Homer, Phalaris.

617 Manaſſeh 55. *y.*
Ieremiah *propheſieth.*

610 Sappho, Pilo, Steſicorus, Epimenides.

564 Nabuchadnezzar.

562 Amon 2. *y.*

560 Ioſiah 21 *y.*
Zephania *and* Habakuk *propheſie.*

526 Iehoiakim 11. *y.*

526 *Captiuitie, wherein* Nebuchadnezzar *carried Captiues,* Daniel, *and many other into* Babylon, *began the* 3. *yeere of* Iehoiakim.
Ieremiah *continueth his Propheſie in* Iudah.
Daniel *propheſieth in* Babel.

518 Zedekiah 11. *y.*
Ezekiel *propheſieth.*

507 Ieruſalem *deſtroyed, and* Ieremiah, *with the remnant of* Iudah, *carried into* Egypt, *where* Ieremiah *propheſieth.*

Yeere.
Ezekiel *continueth his Propheſie in* Babel.

501 Conſuls 2. yeerly, began in Rome.

495 Horatius Cocles.

494 Salathiel.

493 Dictators in Rome.

487 Tribunes of the people began in Rome.

468 Zorobabel.

466 Pythagoras, Pyndarus, Democritus, Creſus. Heraclitus, Eſope, Solon, Thales, 7 Wiſemen, Piſtratus.

456 Darius *and* Cyrus *his ſon wan* Babylon *from* Balthazar; *began the Empire of the* Perſians *& gaue leaue for the Iews to returne & build the Temple.*

454 *Temple began to be built.*
The Hiſtorie of Ezra.
Arthaſhaſhte, *called of prophane Writers,* Cambyſes, *raigned with* Cyrus *his Father.*
The Hiſtorie of Eſter.

440 Ahaſhueroſh, *called* Darius Hyſtaſpis, *diuorced* Vaſti, *married* Eſter, *hanged* Haman, *and aduanced* Mordecai.

431 Tribuni Militum.

425 Darius *of* Perſia, *called alſo* Artaxſhaſt, *and of prophane Writers,* Darius Longimanus *raigned* 36. *yeeres.*
Haggai *propheſieth.*

Za-

Yeeere.

Zachariah *propheſieth.*

423 Malachy *the laſt Prophet.*

425 Nehemiah *his ſtory, who builded the walles of* Ieruſalem.

397 **Battell Peloponneſiacke, for 27 yeeres, till the Lacedemonians ouercame Athens.**

386 **Rome taken by Gallus a Brittaine.**

382 **Themiſtocles, Ariſtides, Aeſchilus, Sophocles, Pericles, Empedocles, Hippocrates, Parmenides, Ariſtarchus, Euryppedes, Herodotus, Ariſtobulus, Socrates, Alcibiades, Diogenes, Plato, Xenophon, Ageſilaus.**

363 **Philip of Macedonia conquered all Grecia, after the Thebanes had ſubdued the Lacedemonians.**

351 **Marcus Curtius Manlius Torquatus.**

350 **Ariſtoteles, Demoſthenes, Epicurus, Epaminondas, Theophraſtus, Menander, Zenocrates.**

344 **Warre with the Samnites at Rome, continued 49 yeeres.**

332 Alexander *the great conquered* Perſia, *he intreated the Iewes honourably, and raigned twelue yeeres.*

Now was the Empire of the Grecians great, which after

Yeere.

the death of Alexander, *was diuided vnto foure Captaines, whereof* Syria *and* Egypt *continued vntill the Empire of the* Romans, *and alwaies vexed the Iewes.*

Now beginneth the ſtory of the Macchabes.

301 *Two* Decij *in* Rome.

300 Zeno *author of the* Stoicks.

Aratus, Demetrius, Phalcrius.

228 Ptolomy Philadelphus *cauſed 70. Interpreters to tranſlate the Law into Greeke.*

383 **Hetruria yelded to Rome wholly.**

272 **Regulus, Polybius, Cleanthes.**

267 **Warre of Carthage and Rome, two and twentie yeeres.**

241 **Battell African with Numidia.**

237 Ieſus Syrach.

236 **Nenius Plautus.**

224 Antiochus Magnus.

219 **Second Battell of Carthage, becauſe that Hannibal had recouered Spaine from Rome.**

131 **The third Battel of Carthage, which was in three yeeres vtterly deſtroyed by Scipio Iunior.**

129 Phariſees, Sadducees *and* Eſſes *begin their Sects.*

82 **Ciuill War in Rome eight**

yeeres.

Yeere.

peres betweene Marius and Sylla, becanſe Sylla being yonger, was choſen Captain into Aſia to the battell Mithridaticke.

87 Tigranes King of Armenia.

65 Cato Uticenſis, Saluſtius.

75 Cicero Conſull.

52 Brittaine entred vpon by Iulius Ceſar.

47 Iulius Ceſar raigned Emperour fiue yeeres.

45 Virgil, Horace, Liuy, Ouid, Cornelius Nepos.

42 Octauius Auguſtus *Emperour 56. yeeres.*

34 Herod *the great, made King of* Iewrie: *after whoſe death, his foure ſonnes were confirmed in his Kingdome, and called* Tetrachs.

See Luke 3. 1.

Temple againe ſumptuouſly builded by Herod.

Chriſt borne in the 42. yeere of Auguſtus, *from which beginneth our vſuall account.*

Chap. 5.

After the birth of Chriſt.

16 Tiberius, *Emperour after the birth of Chriſt 16. yeeres.*

33 Chriſt *crucified.*

33 Stephen *ſtoned.*

34 Paul *conuerted.*

Yeere.

42 Herod Agrippa *Preſident in* Iurie: *he beheaded* Iames.

42 Matthew *wrote his Goſpell.*

44 Iames *beheaded.*

44 Marke *preached in* Egypt.

46 Luke *wrote.*

50 Epiſtle *to the Galatians, written from* Antioch.

53 Epiſtle *to the* Theſſalonians, *from* Athens.

54 Philip *martyred.*

55 1 Epiſtle *to the* Corinthians, *from* Epheſus.

55 1 *To* Timothy, *from* Troas.

55 *To* Titus, *from* Troas.

55 2 Corinth. *from* Philippy.

55 Peters *firſt* Epiſtle.

56 Peters *ſecond* Epiſtle.

56 *To the* Rom. *from* Corinth.

57 Claudius Nero *perſecutor.*

59 Epiſtle *to the* Philippians, Epheſians, Coloſsians, Philemon, *from* Rome.

61 Acts *by* Luke (*now as it is thought.*)

63 Iames *throwne downe from a Pinnacle.*

69 Epiſtle *to* Timothie.

69 Paul *martyred at* Rome.

73 Ieruſalem *deſtroyed by* Veſpaſian *and* Titus.

76 Ignatius *Biſhop of* Antioch.

83 Domitian *Emperour.*

85 Nicholaitan *Hereticks.*

90 Cornelius Tacitus, Sueton, Aulus Gellius, Plutarch Quintilian, Iuuenal, Apian, Apuleius.

92 John

Yeere.

93 Iohn *banished to* Pathmos, *where (as is thought) hee wrote his Gospell, and the Reuelation.*
97 Iohn *returned from* Pathmos *to* Ephesus.
100 Iohn *dyed.*
114 Pliny *writeth for the Christians.*
133 Galen.
170 Iustinus *dyed a Martyr.*
180 Irenæus *of* Lyons.
187 England *receiueth the Gospell.*
202 Clemens Alexandrinus.
210 Tertullian.

Yeere.

216 Origen.
249 Cyprian.
289 Constantine *raigned in England.*
307 Eusebius.
333 Athanasius.
347 Hilary.
347 Gregory Nazianzene.
371 Ambrose *B. of* Millaine.
375 Hieronymus.
409 Chrysostome.
409 Augustine.
414 Theodoret.
500 Gothes *conquered* Italy; *then increased Barbarisme and Papistry.*

Directions for the vnskilfull.

IF thou hast not beene acquainted with such a Table as this following, and desirest to make vse of it, thou must get the Alphabet, *viz.* the order of the letters, as they stand, without booke, perfectly to know where euery letter stands; as (*b*) neere the beginning, (*m*) about the midst, and (*v*) toward the end.

Therefore if the word thou wouldest find begin with (*a*,) looke in the beginning of the Table; if with (*t*,) looke toward the end. Againe, if the word beginne with (*ba*,) looke in the beginning of the letter (*b*;) but if with (*bu*,) see toward the end of that letter: and if thou obseruest the same for the third & fourth letters, thou shalt finde thy word presently. Secondly, thou must know the cause of the difference of the letters: all written with the Roman, as in (abba) are words taken from the Latine, or other learned Languages: those with the *Italicke* letter, as (*abandon*) are French words made English: those with the English letter, are meerely English, or from some other vulgar tongue. The word ioyning vnto it, is euer English, and is the Interpretor of it in a more familiar English word. But those that haue no word expounding them are set downe to let thee see their true writing, where I thought

thou mighteſt otherwiſe erre. And know further, that all words that haue in them (*y*) or (*ph*) together, or beginne with (*chr*,) where (*h*) is neuer pronounced, or end in (*iſme*,) are all Greeke words: as *Hypocrite*, *Philoſophie*, (*chriſt*, *Baptiſme*. But where I ſay they be *Greeke*, I meane with ſome difference of termination: for they were brought from *Greece* to vs through *Rome*, where they were newly ſtamped; and when they came to vs, we coyned them after our faſhion; as *Chriſt* is in Latine *Chriſtus*, in Greeke *Chriſtos*: ſo *Baptiſme* is in Latine *Baptiſmus*, in Greeke *Baptiſmos*. The like muſt be obſerued for the Latine words: as, thoſe that we haue ending in (*ion*) the Latine hath in (*io*;) *creation*, *remiſsion*, in Latine is *creatio*, *remiſsio* But touching the French, we haue ſome of them with difference, and ſome without; and thus thou ſhalt diſcerne them: thoſe with difference are marked with this ſtar *, as (*accompliſh*) in French is (*accompler*,) and therefore you ſhall finde by it this marke *; the other haue none. Sometime I referre thee from one word to another, as thus; at this word (*brigantine*) ſee *barke*; then thoſe two be of one ſignification: and ſo ſhalt thou alſo learne variety of words. When a word hath two ſignifications, if one be well knowne, I omit that; as, to *barke* like a dogge is well knowne: but a *Barke*, that is, a little Ship, is not ſo familiar; therefore I put downe that. If I ſhould put downe all deriuations, it would bee ouer-long; therefore I hope, the diligent Scholler will learne by practice ſoone from the Primatiue or Originall: I haue therefore ſet downe ſome few of the hardeſt, yet ſome rules for them thou ſhalt finde in the end. There are many more from Latine and French, but being well knowne, I omit them.

A band on caſt away.
abba father.
abbeſſe abbateſſe, miſtris of a Nunnery.
abbreuiate ſhort.
abridge, ſee abbreuiate.
abbut to lye vnto.
abecedary the order of the letters, or he that ſetth them.
abet to maintaine.
abominable.
abhorre.
abiect baſe.
abiure renounce.
abolish make voyd.
abricot * k. fruit.
abrood.
abrogate, ſee abolish.
abſolue finish.
abſolute perfect.

abſolution

absolution forgiuenesse.
abstinence refraining.
abstract, see abbreuiate.
absurd foolish.
accent tune.
accept take liking.
accesse free cõming to.
accessary partaker.
accident befall.
accommodate fit to.
accomplish * finish.
account * to reckon.
accord * agreement.
accurate cunning.
accrew * grow.
acertaine * make sure.
atchieue, see accomplish.
acorne.
actiue nimble.
actuall in act.
acute witty.
addict giuen to.
adieu farewell.
addresse prepare to direct.
adiacent lying to.
adiourne * deferre.
adiure make to sweare.
administer gouerne or serue.
admire marualle at.
admirall chiefe by Sea.
admission receiuing.
adopt take for his child.
adore worship.
adorne beautifie.
aduerse contrarie.
aduertise giue knowledge.
adulation flattery.
adulterate counterfeit.
aduocate atturney.
aduouson patronage.
adustion burning.
affable ready and courteous in speech.
affect earnest desire.
affinity kin by marriage.
affirmatiue auouching.
affiance trust.
affianced betrothed.
agent doer.
aggrauate make grieuous.
agility nimblenesse.
agony g. heauy passion.
alacrity cheerefulnesse.
alarum a sound to the battell.
alien a stranger.
alienation estranging.
alight.
alledge * bring proofe.
alliance kindred or league.
allusion pointed to.
allude to point to.
aliment nourishment.
almes.
almighty.
alphabet order of letters.
altercation debate.
allegory g. similitude.
allegeance obedience.
altitude height.
allegation alledging.
ambassadour * messenger.
ambiguous doubtfull.
ambition desire of honour.
ambushment priuie traine.
amorous full of loue.
amplifie enlarge.
anatomy g. cutting vp.
anathema g. accursed.

andyron.
anguiſh griefe.
anchor.
animate encourage.
annuall yeerely.
animaduerſion noting.
antichriſt againſt Chriſt.
antidate foredate.
anticipation preuenting.
angle corner.
antick diſguiſed.
annihilate make void.
anceſtour.
annullity, ſée annihilate.
aphoriſme generall rule.
apoſtate g. a backſlider.
apoſtacie falling away.
Amen ſo be it.
apoſtle, g. ſée ambaſſadour.
apologie g. defence.
apocalyps g. reuelation.
alpha g. the firſt Greeke letter.
apothecarie.
apocrypha not of authority.
apparent in ſight.
appeach accuſe.
appeale to ſéeke to a higher Iudge.
appertaine belong.
appertinent } belonging.
appurtenance. }
appetite deſire to eate.
application applying to.
appoſe aske queſtion.
appoſition appoſing.
approbation allowance.
approue allow.
approach * come nigh.
appropriate make his owne.
apt fit.
arbiter } umpire.
arbitrator }
arbitrement iudgement.
arch g. chiefe.
arch-angell g. chiefe Angell.
arch-biſhop chiefe Biſhop.
architect chiefe builder.
argent ſiluer.
argue to reaſon.
Arithmeticke gr. art of numbring.
arke ſhip.
armorie houſe of armour.
arraigne.
arrine * come to land.
arrerages debt vnpaid.
artificer handy craftſ-man.
artificiall worke-man-like.
articulate iointed.
aſcend goe vp.
aſſertaine * aſſure.
aſſent agréement.
aſcent a going vp.
aſcribe giue to.
askew aſide.
aſpect looking vpon.
aſpire climbe vp.
aſperate rough.
aſpiration breathing.
aſſaie proue.
aſſaile * ſet vpon.
aſſault * ſée aſſaile.
aſſentation flattery.
aſſertion affirming.
aſsiduity continuance.
aſſeueration earneſt affirming.
aſsigne appoint.
aſsignation appointment.

assises.
assistance helpe.
associate company.
astrictiue } binding.
astringent }
astronomy g. } knowledge of
astrologie } the Starres.
atheist g. without God.
atheisme the opinion of the Atheist.
attach seaze vpon.
attaint conuict of crime.
attainder a conuiction.
attempt * set vpon.
attentiue heedy.
attribute giue to.
auarice couetousnesse.
audacious bold.
audience hearing.
auditor hearer or officer of accounts.
audible easie to be heard.
auerre * auouch.
augment to increase.
auouch affirme with earnestnesse.
authenticall gr. of authority.
axiome certaine principle.
autumne the harueſt.
Ballance a paire of skales.
bailiffe.
bankerupt bankerupt.
banquet.
baptist a baptizer.
baptisme.
barbarian rude person.
barbarisme barbarousnesse.
barque * small ship.
barretter a contentious person.
barrester allowed to giue counsell.
barter to bargaine.
batterie beating.
baulme.
beatitude blessednesse.
beguile.
beneficiall profitable.
beneuolence good will.
benigne fauourable.
benignity bounty.
bereft depriued.
besiege.
biere to carry a dead corps.
bishop ouerseer.
blanke to make white.
blaspheme g. speake ill of God.
blood.
beare.
beast.
boat.
bough.
bought.
bonnet cap.
bracelet.
bracer.
briefe.
brigandine coate of defence.
brigantine, see barke.
brandish to shake a sword.
broad.
breath.
brothell keeper of a house of bawdery.
bruise.
bruit.
buggery coniunction with one of the same kinde.
burgesse a head man of a

towne.
build.
Callidity craftinesse.
capacity conceit or receit.
cancell to undoe.
canon g. law.
canonize make a Saint.
capitall deadly or great.
capable containing.
capitulate.
captious catching.
captiue prisoner.
captiuate make subiect.
carbuncle k. disease or stone.
carnality fleshlinesse.
casualty chance.
castigation chastisement.
cathedrall gr. Church, chiefe in the Diocesse.
catholike g. vniuersall.
cauldron.
caution warning.
celebrate make famous.
celestiall heauenly.
catalogue bead-roll.
celerity swiftnesse.
censor corrector.
censure correction.
centurion captaine.
cease.
cement.
center middest.
ceremony.
certaine.
certifie.
ceruse white lead.
cesterne.
character gr. the fashion of a letter.
chaunt * sing.
champion wide field.
chambering lightnesse.
charter a grant performed.
chamberlaine.
chariot.
chauncery.
chiualry knighthood.
chiefe.
cherubin order of Angels.
chirograph g. hand-writting.
Christ gr. anoynted.
chyrurgion gr.
choller g. a humour causing anger.
chronicler gr. } history-
chronographer g. } writer.
chronologie g. story of times.
church faithfull people.
chrystall gr. k. glasse.
cider, drinke made of Apples.
cinamon.
circle.
circuit.
cittron.
citty.
cittizen.
circumcise to cut the priuy skin.
circumference round circuit.
circumspect heedy.
circumlocution circumference of speech.
circumuent preuent.
ciuet.
ciuill.
clamorous ready to speake ill.
clemency gentlenesse.
client he that is defended.

cocatrice

cocatrice k. beast.
collect gather.
colleague companion.
collation recitall.
coadiutor helper.
cogitation thought.
colluſion deceit.
columne one ſide of a page diuided.
comedy k. ſtage-play.
commencement a beginning.
comet gr. a blazing ſtarre.
commentary expoſition.
commodious profitable.
commotion rebellion.
communicate make partaker.
communion fellowſhip.
compact ioyned together.
compendious ſhort.
competitor hee that ſtandeth with me for an office.
compile gather and make.
complection.
complices colleagues.
compoſe make.
compoſition agreement.
comprehend containe.
compriſe, ſee comprehend.
concoct to digeſt meate.
concord agree.
concordance agreement.
competent conuenient.
comprimit to make agree.
concauity hollownesſe.
compulſion force.
conceale.
conception conceiuing in the wombe.
concupiſcence deſire.
concurre agree together.
condeſcend agree vnto.
condigne worthy.
conduct guiding.
confection compounding.
confederate, ſee compact.
conferre talke together.
conference communication.
confidence truſt.
confirme eſtabliſh.
confiſcate forfeiture of goods.
conflict battell.
confound ouerthrow.
congeale harden.
congeſtion a heaping vp.
congregate gather together.
congruity, ſee concord.
coniunction ioyning together.
coniecture gheſſe.
conſent agrément.
concent harmony.
conſequence following.
conſerue keepe.
conſecrate to make holy.
conſequence following.
conſiſt ſtand.
conſolation comfort.
conſiſtorie a place of ciuill iudgement.
conſort, ſee conſent.
conſpire agree together for ill.
conſtrue expound.
conſult take counſell.
contagious that corrupteth.
contemplation meditation.
continent modeſt, abſtaining.
contract make ſhort.
contradiction gaine-ſaying.

contribute bestow.
contrite sorrowfull.
contrition sorrow.
conuert turne.
conuict proued guilty.
conuent bring before.
conuerse company with.
conuocation calling together.
conclusion.
copartner fellow.
copious plentifull.
corps dead body.
corporall bodily.
corrosiue fretting.
correspondent answerable.
corrigible easily corrected.
corroborate strengthen.
couert hidden place.
coltiue bound in the body.
cosmography gr. description of the world.
counterpoise make lenell.
countermand command contrarie.
compunction pricking.
coffin, basket or corps, chest.
creed the beleefe.
credence beleefe.
credulous easie to beleeue.
criminous faulty.
crucifie fasten to a crosse.
crocodile k. beast.
culpable blame-worthy.
cubite a foot and a halfe.
cupboord.
cursorily running fast ouer.
cymball an instrument.
clyster or glyster.
cypresse.
Deacons prouider for the poore.
debility weakenesse.
deafe that cannot heare.
damage * losse.
decent comely.
decline fall away.
decision cutting away.
decorum comelinesse.
decypher describe.
dedication a denoting.
deduct take out.
defect want.
deflowre to dishonest.
defraud deceiue.
deformed ill-shapen.
define shew what it is.
degenerate bee vnlike his Ancestors.
dehort moue from.
deity God-head.
deifie make like God.
delectation delight.
delicate dainty.
delude deceiue.
deluge great flood.
delusion mockery.
demonstrate shew plainely.
denison free man.
denounce declare sentence against.
depend hang vpon.
deportation carrying away.
depose put from.
depriue, see depose.
depute appoint.
deride mocke.
deriue fetch from.

deriuation

deriuation taken from another.
derogate, ſée detract.
deſcribe ſet forth.
deſcend goe downe.
deſart wildernesſe.
deſiſt leaue off.
deteſt hate greatly.
detect bewray.
detract take from.
detriment loſſe.
detrude thruſt from.
deuote giuen vnto.
dexteritie aptneſſe.
diabolicall diuelliſh.
diademe crowne.
diet manner of food.
dialogue g. conference.
deſame.
difficult hard.
dioceſſe g. iuriſdiction.
dioceſan that hath iuriſdiction.
digeſt bring in order: ſée concoct.
dignitie worthineſſe.
digreſſe turne from.
dilate enlarge.
direct guide.
diminution leſſening.
diſburſe * lay out money.
diſcend ſée deſcend.
diſciple ſcholler.
diſcipline inſtruction.
diſſent diſagree.
diſcerne, ſee.
diſcloſe diſcouery.
diſcord diſagrement.
diſcuſſe ſee dilate.
diſ-ioyne vnioyne.
diſfranchiſe take away freedome.
diſmiſſe let paſſe.
diſloyall diſobedient.
diſparagement inequalitie of birth.
diſpenſe ſet free.
diſperſe ſpread abroad.
diſpeople to vnpeople a place.
diſcent from our anceſtors.
diſſimilitude vnlikeneſſe.
diſſolue vnlooſe.
diſſolute careleſſe.
diſſonant diſagreeing.
diſtinguiſh put difference.
dice.
diſable make vnable.
diſability vnableneſſe.
diſanull make voyd.
diſputable queſtionable or doubtfull.
define.
diſcomfit put to flight.
diſcomfiture a putting to flight.
diſcipher lay open.
digeſtion bringing into order.
digreſsion going from the matter.
difficultie hardneſſe.
diffamation a ſlandering.
dimenſion meaſuring.
direction ordering.
diſsimulation diſſembling.
diſcourſe.
diſmember part one piece from another.
diſpoſition natural inclination, or ſetting in order.

diſsipation ſcattering.
diſsolution breaking.
diſtillation diſtilling or dropping downe.
diſtinct differing.
diſtinction a making of difference.
divulgate make common.
diſpoyle take away by violence.
diſplay ſpread abroad.
diſtracted troubled in minde.
diſtribution diuiſion.
diſturbe diſquiet.
diſſwade, ſée dehort.
ditty the matter of a ſong.
diuert turne from.
diuine heauenly.
diuinity heauenly doctrine.
diuturnity daylineſſe.
doctrine learning.
dolour griefe.
dolorous grieuous.
docilitie eaſineſſe to be taught.
dolphin k. of fiſh.
domeſticall at home.
dominion } rule.
domination }
Eclypſe g. fayling.
Eccleſiaſticall belonging to the Church.
edict commandement.
edifice building.
education bringing vp
edition putting forth.
effect a thing done.
effectuall forcible.
effeminate womaniſh.
efficacie force.
effuſion powring forth.
egreſſe forth going.
enhance make greater.
election choice.
elect choſen.
elegancie fine ſpeech.
elephant k. of beaſt.
emerods k. of diſeaſe.
eleuate lift vp.
embleme gr. picture.
emmot, or piſmire.
empire gouernment.
encroach.
enarration declaration
encounter ſet againſt.
enduce moue.
enimity } hatred betwixt.
enmity }
enchant * bewitch.
enfranchiſe * make free.
enflame burne.
engrate preſſe vpon.
enſigne flag of warre.
enormous out of ſquare.
enterre lay in the earth.
enterlace put betweene.
enuiron compaſſe about.
epha k. of meaſure.
epitaph the writing of a Tombe.
epitomic gr the briefe of a booke.
epitomize gr. to make an epitome.
epiſtle gr. a letter ſent.
epiſcopall bishop-like.
epicure giuen to pleaſure.
epilogue concluſion.
equinoctial when the dayes and nights

nights are equall.
erect set vp.
erroneous full of errour.
eschcate forfeit.
essence substance.
estimate esteeme.
eternall euerlasting.
euangelist bringer of good tydings.
euict ouercome.
eunuch g. gelded, or great officer.
euocation calling forth.
exasperate whet on.
exact perfect, or require with extremity.
exaggerate heape vpon.
exaltation aduancing.
except.
excursion running out.
exceed.
excell.
exchequer office of receipts.
exclaime cry out.
execrable cursed.
execute performe.
excrement dung.
exempt free.
exemplifie enlarge
exhibite put vp.
exile banish.
exorcist g. conjurer
expedient fit.
expell put out.
expend consider.
expedition haste.
expect looke for.
expire end.
explicate declare.
exploit enterprise.
expulsion driuing out.
exquisite perfect.
extend spread forth.
extenuate lessen.
extoll aduance.
extort wring out.
extract drawe out.
extemporall } sudden.
extemporarie }
Fabulous feigned.
fact deed.
faction diuision.
factious that maketh diuision.
facility easinesse.
falconer.
fallacy deceit.
fantasie.
fatall by destinie.
festiuall feast day.
festiuity mirth.
female }
feminine } the thē.
fertill fruitfull.
feruent hot.
feuer ague.
figuratiue by figures.
finally lastly.
firmament sky.
flagon great wine pot.
flexible easily bent.
flegme one of the humours.
fluxe disease of scouring.
fornication vncleannesse betweene single persons.
fortification strengthening.
fountaine head-spring.
fortitude valiantnesse.
fragments reliques.

fragility brittleneſſe.
fragrant ſwéet ſmelling.
fraternity brotherhood.
fraudulent deceitfull.
frequent often.
friuolous vaine.
frontlet k. head attire.
fructifie make fruitful.
fruſtrate make voyd.
frugall thriftie.
fugitiue runnegate.
function calling.
funerall buriall.
furbuſher dreſſer.
furious raging.
future time to come.
Garboile hurly burly.
garner, corne chamber.
gemme precious ſtone
gentilitie } gentry.
generoſitie }
gentile a Heathen.
generation offspring.
gender.
genealogie g. generation.
genitor father.
geſture.
gyues, fetters.
ginger.
gourd k. plant.
gorget.
gorgeon. s.
goſpell, glad tydings.
geometrie g. Art of meaſuring.
gradation by ſteps.
graduate that hath taken degrée.
gratifie to pleaſure.
gratis freely.
guardian * keeper.
gulfe deepe poole.
habilitie or } ableneſſe.
abilitie }
habitable able to be dwelt in.
habite apparell.
harmony g. muſicke.
haleluiah praiſe the Lord.
herauld Kings meſſenger.
hauty lofty.
hebrew from Hebers flocke.
heathen ſee gentile.
helmet, head-peece.
harbenger ſent before to prepare.
hereticke } that hold hereſie.
hereticall }
homage, worſhip.
hoſanna ſaue I pray thee.
horror, fearefull, ſorrowfull.
hoſtage pledge.
hoſt armie.
hoſtilitie hatred.
hymne g. ſong.
humane gentle.
humidity moiſture.
hypocrite g.
hyſſope.
idiot vnlearned.
idolatrie g. falſe worſhip.
iea'ous.
Ieſus Sauiour.
ignominy reproach.
illegitimate vnlawfully borne.
illuſion mockery.
imbecillity weakneſſe.
imbarke.

immediate

immediate next to.
imitation following.
immoderate without measure.
immortall euerlasting.
impeach, accuse.
immunitie freedome.
impediment let.
imperiall belonging to the Crowne.
imperfection vnperfectnesse.
impenitent vnrepentant.
impiety vngodlinesse.
impose lay vpon.
impression printing.
impudent shamelesse.
impugne disprooue.
impute reckon.
impunity without punishment.
impropriation making proper.
immanitie beastly cruelty.
importune to be earnest with.
imperious desiring to rule.
incessantly earnestly.
inquisition searching.
incense k. offering.
to incense, to stir vp.
incident happening.
inchant * bewitch.
inclination moouing.
incline leane vnto.
incumber trouble.
incommodious hurtfull.
incompatible vnsufferable.
incongruity without agreement.
incontinent presently or vnchaste.
incurre runne into.
indemnity without losse.
Indignity vnworthinesse.
indignation hatred.
induce moue.
induction bringing in.
indurate harden.
infamous ill reported.
infection corrupting.
inferre bring in.
infernall belonging to hell.
infirmitie weaknesse.
inflamation inflaming.
infinite without number.
influence a flowing in.
informe giue notice.
ingraue carue.
ingredience enterance.
inhabite dwell in.
inhibite forbid.
inhibition forbidding.
iniunction committing.
iniurious wrongful or hurtful.
innouate make new.
innouation making new.
inordinate out of order.
inquisition searching.
insinuate creepe in.
inspire breathe into.
insolent proud.
instigation prouoking.
institute appoint.
intercept preuent.
intercession going betweene, or making intreatie.
interchange exchange.
intercourse, mutuall accesse.
interest loane.
interline draw a line betwixt.

intermeddle deale with.
intermingle mingle with.
intermission forestowing.
interpreter expounder.
interrogation a question asking.
interrupt breake of.
intricate intwrapped.
introduction entrance.
intrude to thrust in violently.
inuincible not to be wonne.
irruption breaking in.
irreuocable not to be recalled.
irreprehensible without reproof
Israelite of Israel.
iudiciall belonging to iudgement.
Iubile yeere of ioy.
Iuror sworne man.
iuice.
iustifie, approue.
Lapidarie skilfull in stones.
largesse, or largis liberalitie.
lasciuious wanton.
laud praise.
Laurell Bay tree.
laxatiue loose.
legacie gift by will, or ambassage.
legion hoast.
Legate Ambassage.
legerdemaine light-handed.
leprosie k. of disease.
libertine loose in religion.
lethargie g. k. drowsie disease.
licencious taking libertie.
Lieutenant Deputie.
limitation appointment.
literature learning.
lingell Shoomakers thread.
linguist skilfull in tongues.
litigious quarrellous.
lore law.
lotary * casting of lots.
loyall obedient.
lunaticke wanting his wits.
Magician vsing witch-craft.
magistrate gouernour.
magnanimity valiantnesse,
magnificence sumptuousnesse.
maladie disease.
malicious.
male-contented discontented.
maligne hate.
manicles, fetters.
manger.
maranatha accursed.
manumisse set free.
march goe in array.
mart faire.
martiall warlike.
marches borders.
margent edge of a booke.
marrow.
martyr witnesse.
matron ancient woman.
matrice wombe.
mature ripe.
mechanicall g. handy-craft.
mediocrity measure.
medicine.
mercement.
Mediator Aduocate.
Porter.
mercy.
meditate muse.
menstruous defiled.
melancholy gr. humour of solitarinesse.

solitarinesse.
melodious g. sweet sounding.
meritorious that deserueth.
method gr. order.
metaphor g. similitude.
ministration ministring.
militant warring.
minoritie vnder age.
monastery colledge of Monks.
miraculous maruellous.
mirrour * a looking-glasse.
mitigate asswage.
mixtion mingling.
mixture *idem*.
mobilitie mouing.
modest sober.
moderate temperate.
moderne of our time.
moity halfe.
moment weight, or sodaine.
momentany sodaine.
monarch gr. one ruling all.
moote argue.
monument antiquity.
morality ciuill behauiour.
mortall that endeth.
mortuary due for the dead.
motiue cause mouing.
mortifie kill.
mountaine great hill.
munition defence.
mutable changeable.
mustaches vpper lip haire.
Malmesey.
Muses Goddesses of Learning.
muration change.
Myrrhe k. of sweet Gumme.
mysticall that hath a mystery in it.
mystery hidden secret.
Natiue borne.
narration declaration.
néece.
necessity.
nauigation sayling.
nephew.
nerue sinew.
negligence.
neuter of neither side.
Nicholaitan gr. an heretick from Nicholas.
Necromancy gr. blacke Art.
nonage vnder age.
nonsuit not following.
nouice.
notifie giue knowledge.
numeration numbring.
nutriment nourishment.
Obeysance obedience.
oblation offering.
oblique crooked.
obliuious forgetfull.
obstinate froward.
obscure darke.
obstruction stopping.
obtuse dull.
occidentall belonging to the West.
odious hatefull.
odour smell.
odoriferous sweet smelling.
officious dutifull.
Oliuet place of Olines.
omnipotent almighty.
operation working.
opportunity fitnesse.
oppose set against.
opprobrious reprochfull.

ordure

ordure dung.
originall beginning.
oracle a speech from God.
ordination ordaining.
orphane without parents.
orthography g. true writing.
ostentation boasting.
ouerplus more then needeth.
pacifie quiet.
pamphlet a small treatise.
pantofle slipper.
paradise g. place of pleasure.
paraphrase g. exposition.
paramour an amorous louer.
parable similitude.
parcell.
parget.
partiall.
partition diuision.
passion suffering.
passeouer one of the Iewes Feasts.
patheticall g. vehement.
patriarke g. chiefe father.
patrimony fathers gift.
patronage defence.
patronize defend.
pauilion * tent.
paucity fewnesse.
pauement
peccaui I haue offended.
peculiar proper.
pensiue sorrowfull.
pentecost g. Whitsontide.
perceiue.
peregrination iourneying in a strange land.
peremptory resolute.
perfect.
period g. end.
perillous * dangerous.
permit suffer.
permutable changeable.
perpetuity a continuance.
perplexity trouble, griefe.
persecute, persist, perseuere } continue.
perspicuous euident.
participate partake.
peruert ouerthrow.
perruke haire laid forth.
peruerse froward.
pettegree stocke.
petition prayer.
phantasie imagination.
phesant.
pharisee one of that sect.
phisiognomie knowledge by the visage.
physicke.
phrase g. forme of speech.
phrensie gr. madnesse.
philosophie g. study of wisdome.
pigeon.
pirate sea-robber.
pietie godlinesse.
pillage spoile in Warre.
pilot * master-guider of a Ship.
plaintiffe the complainant.
planet g. wandering Star.
plausible pleasing.
plenitude fulnesse.
plume feather.
pluralitie mo than one.
policie.

poitrell ornament for a Horse brest.
Poet gr. a Verse-maker.
poetresse a woman poet.
polish decke.
pollute defile.
pomegranat k. of fruit.
ponderous weighty.
populous ful of people
postscript written after.
protract deferre.
popular pleasing the people.
preamble fore-speech.
precept.
predecessor.
predestinate appoint before.
precious.
precinct compasse.
predominant ruling.
preface, see preamble.
preiudice hurt.
preiudicate foresalled.
premunire forfeiture of goods.
preparaiue preparation.
prepostrous disordered.
prerogatiue priuiledge.
presbytery g. Eldership.
prescript decree.
prescription limitation.
prest ready.
primitiue first.
prioritie.
pristine old.
probation allowance.
prodigious monstrous.
proceed.
profound deepe.
prophane vngodly.
prognosticate foretell.
progeny offspring.
prohibit forbid,
prologue, see preface.
prolixe tedious.
prompt ready.
promulgation, see publication.
propitiation sacrifice to pacifie.
propose propound.
propriety property
prorogue put off.
prostitute set open for vncleannesse.
propheſie gr. foretell or expound.
prophet gr. hee that prophesieth.
prospect a sight farre off.
prowesse valiantnesse.
prose that writing which is not Verse.
proselyte gr. Stranger conuerted.
prostrate fall downe.
protect defend.
prouocation prouoking.
prouident foreseeing.
prudence Wisdome.
Psalme heauenly song.
Psalmograph } Writer of
Psalmist } Psalmes.
Psalter Booke of Psalmes.
publish set abroad.
publike open.
Publican Gole-gatherer.
publication publishing.
purgatory place of purging.

purſuit * following.
puiſſance * powerfull.
putrifie corrupt.
Quadrangle foure-cornered.
Quadrant foure-ſquare.
queach thicke heape.
quinteſſence chiefe vertue.
quotidian daily.
rapacity } violent
rapine } catching.
ratifie eſtabliſh.
reall.
receipt.
receit.
recogniſance acknowledge.
recoile * goe backe.
reconcile bring into fauour.
recreate refreſh.
redeeme buy againe.
redemption buying againe.
refection refreſhing.
reflection caſting backe.
referre put ouer.
refuge ſuccour.
regenerate borne againe.
regiment gouernment.
regiſter calender.
reiect caſt away.
reioynder.
reiterate repeat.
relate report.
relation reporting.
relapſe back-ſliding.
relaxation refreſhing.
relinquiſh forſake.
remit forgiue.
remiſſe looſe.
remorſe pricke of conſcience.
renouate renew.
renounce * forſake.
repaſt food.
repell put backe.
repeale call backe.
repoſe put truſt in.
repreſſe put downe.
repulſe putting backe.
repugnancie contrariety.
repugnant contrarie.
repute account.
reſigne giue ouer.
reſtauration reſtoring.
reſume take againe.
reuoke call backe.
rhetoricke g. art of eloquence.
rhetorician gr. ſkilfull in the rhetoricke.
rheume gr.
rogue.
ruinous ready to fall.
rudiment firſt inſtruction.
rupture breach.
ruſticall clownish.
Sabbath reſt.
ſacriledge Church-robbing.
ſacrament holy ſigne or oath.
ſacrifice.
Saducee k. ſectary.
ſafe conduit ſafe keeping.
ſaint holy one.
ſanctification holineſſe.
ſalubrity wholeſomneſſe.
ſanctity } holy-
ſanctimony } neſſe.
ſanctuary holy place.
ſandals g. ſlippers.
ſapience wiſdome.
ſatiety fulneſſe.
ſatyre a nipping verſe.

ſaturity

saturity fulnesse.
sauage wilde.
sauce.
scalpe pate
scarifie lanch a sore.
scepter signe of peace.
schisme breach.
schismaticke that moueth a schisme.
scripture writing.
scruple doubt.
scrupulous full of doubts.
scourge.
scurrility sawcie scoffing.
seclude shut out.
sectary, see schismaticke.
secondary the second.
seduce deceiue.
sedulity diligence.
seignory Lordship.
seminary a nourcery.
senator Alderman.
sensible easily felt.
sense.
sensuall brutish.
sepulchre graue.
sequele following.
sequester put to an indifferent man.
seruice.
sergeant.
seruitude bondage.
seruile slauish.
seuerity sharpnesse.
sexe kinde.
significant plainely signifying.
simplicity plainnesse.
sinister vnhappy.
situation placing.
slaughter.
slice.
sluce.
soare mount high.
sociable fellowlike
society fellowship.
solace comfort.
solution vnlosing.
solicite moue.
summary briefe.
sophister cauiller.
sorcery.
soueraigne chiefe.
spacious large.
specifie signifie.
speciall
spicery.
splene g. milt.
spongeous like a sponge.
spruce.
squinacy k. disease.
station standing.
stability sureneſſe.
stillatory a distilling place.
stipendary that serueth for wages.
studious diligent.
stile manner of speech.
submisse lowly.
suborne procure false witnesse.
subscribe write vnder.
substract } take
subtract } from.
substitute deputy.
subtill crafty.
subuersion ouerthrowing.
succeed follow.
suggest prompt.

ſulphure brimſtone.
ſummarily briefely.
ſuperficies vpper ſide.
ſuperfluous needleſſe.
ſuperſcription writing aboue.
ſupplant ouerthrow.
ſupport beare vp.
ſuppoſition ſuppoſing.
ſuppreſſe.
ſuperiour higher.
ſupremacie chiefdome.
ſurcharge ouercharge.
ſurmount exceed.
ſurcingle.
ſuſpence.
ſurplus, ſee ouerplus.
ſuruiue * ouerliue.
ſynagogue place of aſſembly.
ſycophant tale-bearer.
ſynode a generall aſſembly.
Tabernacle tent.
temerarious rath.
temerity fooliſhneſſe.
temperature temperateneſſe.
temperate keepe a meane.
temperance ſobriety.
temple a Church.
tempeſtuous boyſterous.
temporize ſerue the time.
temporary for a time.
tereſtriall earthly.
tenuity ſmalneſſe.
tetrarch gr. gouerner of a fourth part.
tenure hold.
termination ending.
thwite ſhaue.
timorous fearefull.
tertian euery other day.
teſtification witneſſing.
theologie gr. diuinity.
thyme k. hearbe.
tractable eaſie to handle.
tractate a treatiſe.
tragedy a ſolemne play.
tradition deliuering from one to another.
traffique bargaining.
transfigure change.
tranſitory ſone paſſe away.
tranquility quietneſſe.
transfer conuey ouer.
transforme transfigure.
tranſgreſſe breake.
tranſlate turne.
tranſport carry ouer.
tranſpoſe change.
triangle three-cornered.
tribunall iudgement ſeate.
tripartite threefold.
triuiall common.
tribe company.
trompe deceiue.
triumph great ioy.
triumphant reioycing for the conqueſt.
tribute.
truce peace.
turbulent.
tympany gr. k dropſie.
Vacant voyd.
valour courage.
vanquiſh ouercome.
vapor moyſture.
vendible ſaleable.
venerable worſhipfull.
verſifie make verſes.
venerable fleſhy.

veſture

veſture
veſtment } garment.
vice.
victious.
view.
vincible.
victorious that hath gotten ma-
ny victories.
Vineyard Orchard of Grapes.
vigilant watchfull.
viſitation going to ſee.
viſion ſight.
Vlser Vile.
vnion vnity.
vnite ioyne.
vniuerſall generall.
vrine ſtale.
vnſatiable that hath not e-
nough.
vocation calling.
volubility ſwiftneſſe.
voluptuous giuen to pleaſure.
vrbanitie courteſie.
vſurpe take vnlawful authority
vtility profit.
vulgar common.
Wages.
wager.
waight.
wrought.

FINIS.

To the Reader.

I Purpoſed (gentle Reader) ſomewhat here to haue ſpoken, touching the true forming and ſignification of *deriuatiues* and *compounds*, as thoſe that begin with *diſ, circum, trans, in, &c.* and end in *ly, tie, on, ons, able, ible, &c.* but ſpeciall occaſion hath for the preſent altered my purpoſe. Alſo I craue pardon for many faults eſcaped, ſpecially in the Table, many words being miſplaced, and the character miſtaken. But I hope the learned will with fauour ſee my purpoſe; and the vnskilfull reape the fruit, vntill opportunitie may ſerue to reforme it.

If, notwithſtanding any former reaſons, thou doubteſt that thy little child will haue ſpoyled his booke before it be learned; thou maiſt fitly diuide it at the end of the ſecond booke, or thou maiſt reſerue faire the written copies, vntil he can reade.

If thou thinke me, either for hardneſſe of rule, or length of matter, vnfit for children; plentifull experience in very yong ones (beleeue him that hath tryed) doth daily confute thee. Therefore to diſlike before thou haſt either tryed or diligently read, were either to be raſh or vnkinde.

Farewell.

A a b c d e f g h i k l m.
n o p q r s t u w x y z.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V W X Y Z.

In the name of the father and of the sonne and of the holy ghoste amen.

MY soule cleaueth to the dust: O quicken thou me according to thy worde.

I haue acknowledged my wayes, and thou heardest me: O teache me thy statutes.

Make me to vnderstande the waye of thy commaundements: and so shall I talke of thy wonderous workes.

My soule melteth away for very heauynes, comforte thou me according vnto thy worde.

Take from me the waye of lying and cause thou me to make vse of thy lawe.

I haue chosen the way of truth, and thy iudgements haue I layde before me.

I haue stycked vnto thy testimonies, O lorde confounde me not.

I will runne the waye of thy commaundements when thou hast set my heart at libertie.

FINIS.

LONDON:
Printed for the Company of Stationers.
1627.

GREENES

GROATS VVORTH OF VVITTE: BOVGHT with a million of Repentance:

Deſcribing the Folly of Youth, the falſhood of Make-ſhift Flatterers, the miſerie of the *negligent, and miſchiefes of deceyuing* CVRTEZANS.

Publiſhed at his dying requeſt:

AND,

Newly corrected, and of many errors purged.

Fœlicem, fuiſſe infauſtum.

LONDON,
Printed by *N.O.* for *Henry Bell*, and are to be ſold at his ſhop in *Bethlem* at the ſigne of the Sun.
1621.